

An Oscar hopeful, her husband and a bizarre affair

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Payments could be delayed for weeks

Go-slow plan to beat fraud on benefits

By ALEXANDRA FREAN, SOCIAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

BENEFIT claimants will have to wait longer to receive their money under a new fraud crackdown to be unveiled this month by the Social Security Secretary.

Alastair Darling is to instruct Benefits Agency staff to abandon their policy of processing claims as quickly as possible and they will instead be asked to check every detail of every application to ensure no money is paid to bogus claimants.

Benefit applications now take about nine days to process, with the emphasis on getting money to needy people quickly, charities suggested last night that the new regime could mean some people waiting for weeks.

The new strategy demanding that claimants meet more stringent requirements before receiving any cash reflects the Government's view that it is impossible to stamp out benefit fraud that costs up to £5 billion a year by relying on hit squads catching out cheats. The emphasis from now on will be on preventing fraud from happening in the first place.

To back up this approach, the Government is planning to scrap the Weekly Benefit Savings system, under which local authorities receive an estimated £44 million a year in rewards for detecting fraud and error in benefit payments.

Under this system local authorities have a strong incentive to allow error and fraud to occur in the first place so that they can later be rewarded for uncovering it. Ministers suspect that some councils may even view the system as a handy way to generate extra revenue and a recent report on Blackpool, for example, found that some 70 per cent claimed by the local authority under the system was "doubtful".

In future, local authorities will instead receive financial incentives for establishing more robust and cheat-proof systems.

The Government will soon announce that tougher verification procedures introduced last summer had already saved £200 million in income support payments, and the savings are expected to top £1 billion in three years.

A senior government source said: "People should be under no illusions - the DSS should no longer be seen as a soft touch. We want it to be seen as somewhere they help the most needy in society and that helps get people back to work."

Mr Darling, who was said to be appalled at the levels of errors and inefficiency in benefit offices when he joined the DSS last year, is expected to publish his anti-fraud strategy later this month. Yesterday he said: "The prevention of fraud has to be at the top of everything we do at the DSS and it is essential that we get claims right the first time."

The Government will also tell the Post Office to return all benefit cheques to the Benefits Agency, rather than redirecting them. A favourite ploy of fraudsters is to make multiple Housing Benefit claims from different addresses and then get the cheques redirected to a single post office box: a pilot bar on redirection in Richmond, Surrey, and Hounslow, Middlesex, saved £200,000 in four weeks.

New information technology systems are also to be introduced to ensure that information received by different government agencies can be cross-checked and matched so that people making multiple claims can be identified automatically.

However, anti-poverty campaigners criticised the new approach, which they said could cause unnecessary hardship, particularly among vulnerable groups if it led to delays in benefit payments. Martin Barnes, director of the Child Poverty Action Group, said: "Any strategy to tackle error and fraud must be balanced against the real needs of claimants, many of whom often require support very quickly."

A spokeswoman for Shelter said that the system for claiming Housing Benefit was already fraught with delays. "If people fall behind in paying their rent or lose their home because of rent arrears there is a real danger they could be made homeless," she said.



Dani Walthers describing her latest brush with death: "It's been a bad six months."

Gorilla trek survivor's second brush with death

FROM STEPHEN FARRELL IN KAMPALA

AN AIR stewardess who survived the gorilla safari massacre told yesterday how she had booked the holiday to recover from an earlier escape from death.

Dani Walthers, 26, was on a standby crew for Swissair Flight 111 which crashed off Halifax, Nova Scotia in September last year, killing all 229 people on board. And on Monday she escaped again when she was released by the bandits after a trek through the jungle that she assumed would lead to a violent end.

Ms Walthers, from Zurich, was rescued at the last minute when the group's American tour guide, Mark Ross, persuaded Hutu rebels not to take her with them across the border into Congo. Mr Ross later flew the survivors back to Kampala where they held a private candlelit vigil for their eight dead comrades.

Ms Walthers said that she had decided to spend £1,100 on the four-week mountain gorilla safari to the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest because she had just started to "settle down" after the Halifax crash.

"This was my holiday to get over everything. At one stage in the jungle I cast my mind back and thought 'It has been a bad six months'. I had gone to see a natural healer who told me I would live a long life and I was thinking if this is it, she was lying to me. She has to give me my money back."

As they neared the end of their walk through the rainforest, she said, she had begun discussing music in French to one of her captors until Mr Ross, who was speaking to the bandits in Swahili, warned her to stop. "Mark told me this

guy is pretty keen on you. That was the point I realised I ought to shut my mouth."

She learnt the group wanted to take two tourists into Congo, but Mr Ross dissuaded them. "I felt somebody grab my hair and I started crying and I was thinking 'My life is finished. I was just praying to get out of the situation.'"

Ms Walthers said the group had become close, helping each other to cope with stomach problems, insect bites and malaria. When the attack started at 6.45am on Monday, she thought the shots she heard were fireworks, but a friend ran to her shouting "Lie down, lie down, they are firing."

The bandits lined everyone up, took their belongings and waited for people from other camps to be brought there before marching them off barefoot. The rebels shouted "Nationality? Nationality?" at everyone and they tried to put her with the French, but she wanted to remain with her friend, shrugging as she explained: "By then I thought I was going to be killed and I was thinking I would rather die with my friends than die with French people."

She pretended to know nothing of Hutu-Tutsi politics. Then two of her friends, whom she refused to name, were taken to one side on the trail. Fearing the worst she tried to persuade the Hutus that one man was her brother, but failed. "I only saw their eyes, and it was the last thing I saw. It is like they were family. I spent two weeks sharing a tent with a girl and now she is gone."

President's vow, page 8
Love of travel, page 9

Kinnear in hospital

Joe Kinnear, the manager of Wimbledon Football Club, was taken to hospital half an hour before his side's Premiership game against Sheffield Wednesday at Hillsborough.

Kinnear was on the pitch with his players about an hour before the kick-off, then complained of feeling unwell. It is believed he was initially examined by Wednesday's club doctor, Ravin Naik.

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Dusty Springfield given OBE on her deathbed

By ROBIN YOUNG

DUSTY SPRINGFIELD, who won fame with a string of hits in the 1960s, has died on the day she was to have been presented with an OBE, it was revealed yesterday. Miss Springfield, 59, died on Tuesday after a battle against breast cancer.

She had been due to travel to Buckingham Palace two days ago for an investiture to receive the OBE she was awarded in the New Year Honours list. But when it became clear she was dying, her manager, Vicki Wickham, was given Palace permission to collect the award on the singer's behalf from St James's Palace.

The medal was then presented to Miss Springfield at a small private gathering at her bedside in the Royal Marsden Hospital in London four weeks ago. The Queen joined those who paid tribute to the



Dusty Springfield: death saddens the Queen

singer when she said she was "saddened" to hear of Miss Springfield's death so soon after winning the OBE.

Friends and fans last night described the singer, whose hits included *I Only Want To Be With You*, as one of the greatest ever produced in Britain. Initially diagnosed with

cancer in 1994, it was thought that she had beaten the disease until it returned in 1996.

A year ago she was too ill to attend the Brit Awards, but in two weeks she was hoping to be in New York to be inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame with Sir Paul McCartney.

Mike Gill worked with the singer for more than three decades and said she had refused to give in to the cancer. He said: "She was a total and utter perfectionist, and a great fighter. Even before the illness she was one of the most stubborn people I have met in my life."

Miss Springfield's fighting spirit was also displayed when she was deported from South Africa for refusing to sing to segregated audiences.

David Sinclair, page 12
Obituary, page 25



Phone codes to change

New area telephone codes beginning 02 and 03 are to be introduced in April next year in spite of the objection of MPs and businesses. Six areas will be affected: London, Northern Ireland, Cardiff, Coventry, Southampton and Portsmouth, but the system will be extended. Page 27

Deadline for police minorities

JACK STRAW has set a 12-month deadline for police to treble the number of recruits from black and Asian communities.

Members of the ethnic minority community now make up 2.2 per cent of the 3,000 officers recruited each year. Mr Straw wants that increased to 6 per cent - or 180 - by March 2000.

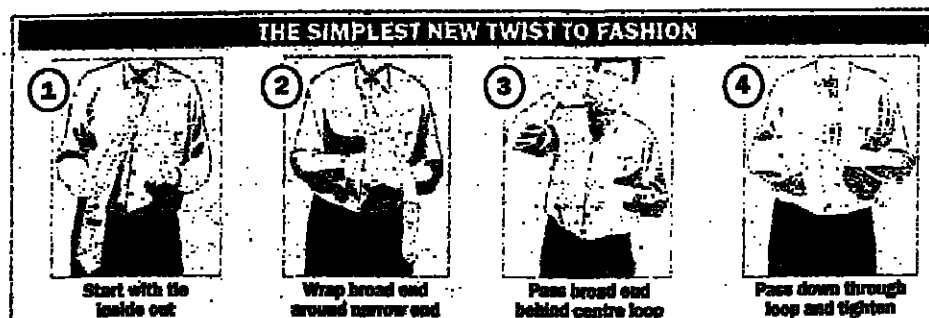
A Home Office spokesman said last night (Wednesday): "We believe that within a year 6 per cent of recruits should be from the black and Asian communities. We believe this figure is attainable."

In fact, people from the ethnic minorities already make up 5.7 per cent of new recruits to the Metropolitan Police. But for the 43 forces in England and Wales the proportion has fallen from 2.9 per cent last year to 2.2 per cent.

Scientists add style to ties of the old school

By NIGEL HAWKES
SCIENCE EDITOR

TWO Cambridge physicists have applied mathematics to the humble necktie and invented six new "aesthetically-pleasing" knots, as well as defining the four already in use. But any modern-day Jeeves who turns to *Nature* in search of inspiration will need a clear head and a knowledge of physics. The technique that Thomas Fink and Yong Mao, of the Cavendish Laboratory, have used to classify knots is called a persistent random walk on a triangular lattice. They calculate that there are



85 knots that can, in theory, be tied with a conventional tie. But many are too complex, and lead to unbalanced and unattractive results. Asymmetric knots disrupt

human symmetry, they say, while a knot that is not tightly bound and does not keep its shape, is worthless. When these are eliminated, the final total is ten: the standard knot

(known as a four-in-hand), the Windsor, the half-Windsor, the Pratt (invented in 1989) and six others new to science - although possibly not to creative dressers.

The two physicists have even created a way of defining each step in tying a knot.

Of the six knots new to science, all but one are more complex than the traditional ones, involving six or more steps before the broad end is finally pushed through the front loop. But one is simpler. It involves starting with the tie inside out, wrapping broad end around narrow end, then up through the centre and down through the loop. It is so simple that it seems it must have been invented before.

But it suffers the disadvantage that when untied, the tie still has a knot in it.

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You can count on MPs to back swaggering Blair

Martin Bell, the Independent MP for Tatton, was a voice crying in the wilderness yesterday. He asked the Prime Minister whether he would "allow backbenchers more freedom to speak their minds, and vote their consciences." He wanted the Commons to be "more a parliament of a free people, and less a rubber-stamp assembly."

Some hope. But it was worth Blair's asking, for Tony Blair's reply was remarkable for its swagger. He did not even bother to lie. The standard fib (any of his predecessors would have offered it) is that MPs are indeed free. This is asserted while keeping one foot firmly on the neck of a prostrate backbencher.

But so confident is this Prime Minister that he has dispensed with lip service to free speech. Mr Blair replied that a Government with a manifesto and a majority was entitled to get its business through the legislature. Full stop.

The Prime Minister's growing bravado coincides with attitudes from the benches behind which are, if anything, even more supine than ever.



MATTHEW PARRIS

POLITICAL SKETCH

Government backbenchers are now routinely reading out questions written (or written for them) earlier. This used to be deemed 'out of order', but the Chair seems to have given up trying to stop it.

Hand in hand with this, questions (and answers) are getting longer. Only seven were tackled in half an hour of Welsh Questions yesterday. On Tuesday, an hour of

Health Questions covered only thirteen. Monday was brisker, with fifteen reached. Last Thursday achieved nine. The average over the last five hour-long Questions sessions to Departmental ministers is about twelve per hour.

I have compared this with the same period last year and the year before. The figures are 18 and 17. A similar figure obtained 15 years ago. To

prove what I suspect — that the House is drifting — needs more detailed analysis. The Chair allows a number of MPs to intervene on each question, so we need to check the lengths of individual contributions as well as the number of questions.

I made a spot check on two days fifteen years ago, and two days this week. In 1984 an hour of MPs' exchanges allowed an average of 201 interventions and replies. The figure this week was 104.

So MPs and ministers are nearly twice as prolix now as in the Thatcher years. One reason

is that instead of leaping up with punchy interventions of their own, as part of the cut and thrust of a real exchange, backbenchers are trotting along with little speeches they have prepared (sometimes with the help of whips and ministers) and reading them out.

For their part, ministers, instead of replying off-the-cuff to "supplementary" (ie, ad lib) questions, are reading out the answers they have prepared to the questions they already know they are going to get. The Chamber is beginning to resemble those Continental assemblies where everyone just reads things "into the record".

On Tuesday a backbencher asked the minister whether he had any message he would like her to take back to her constituency. Amazingly, the minister did.

The second reason why MPs now speak for so long is that padding takes longer than substance. To adapt a remark John Major once made about Neil Kinnock, their difficulty in bringing their remarks to any kind of a conclusion is that, having nothing to say, they have no way of knowing when they have said it.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Detectives are sent for trial

Four detectives, three suspended on full pay and another retired, were yesterday committed to trial by Horseferry Road magistrates, accused of conspiracy to supply drugs, perverting the course of justice and corruption.

Detective Constable Robert Clark, 37, of Kent; Detective Sergeant Christopher Drury, 37, of Sutton; Detective Constable Peter Lawson, 53, of Croydon; and Roger Pearce, 52, of Wimbledon, retired, face four counts of conspiracy to supply cannabis and intent to pervert the course of public justice.

MP rebuked

The Standards and Privileges Select Committee upheld complaints that Geoffrey Robinson, the former Paymaster-General, had not registered shareholdings in Roll Centre and RJ Engineering, the third time he was rebuked by the committee.

Thames dolphin

Sailors and boatmen were put on alert yesterday after a dolphin was sighted in the Thames near Westminster Bridge. It is feared that the animal may be unwell and will suffer if it stays too long in fresh water.

Sex in prisons

Visits in which prisoners could have sex with spouses and partners are to be considered in a review of visiting arrangements. The Prison Service will look at countries such as Spain where special accommodation has been created.

Student loses

The Court of Appeal condemned "harsh" rules that deprive students of state benefits if they take time out from a course. Damian O'Connor, 24, a business student at Sheffield, lost an appeal over being denied income support.

Drummer's deal

Tony MacCarroll, the drummer sacked by Oasis, accepted a lump sum of £500,000 in return for relinquishing all future royalties on the music he was involved in. It was disclosed yesterday. His costs are likely to be up to £300,000.

Tories predict mass uprising against euro

PEOPLE will take to the streets in a popular uprising against the "stampede" into the single currency, the Conservative Party predicted last night.

In a further hardening of the Tory stance against the euro, Francis Maude aligned the party with a fast-growing campaign that he compared to the Countryside Alliance, the gathering of interests that came together to fight the Government's rural policies.

And he said that it would be on an "even greater scale" than the campaign to save fox-hunting and protect the countryside that culminated in a march of tens of thousands in London. Senior Tory sources predicted anti-euro marches and said that the party would take part in them.

The widening of the political divide on Europe will be emphasised today when the Tories boycott the first meeting of cross-party working group on euro preparations. The "empty chair" policy was ordered by William Hague last week as he withdrew David Davis from the committee in protest at the pro-euro tone of last week's statement on the National Changeover Plan.

All other parties are expected to be represented in the group, chaired by the Labour

Party would join protest marches over 'stampede' into the single currency, writes Philip Webster

MP Barry Sheerman, which will today hear a presentation from the Treasury on the next stage of preparations.

Gordon Brown will attack the Conservative absence later during Question Time in the Commons.

The Conservative leadership has advanced its plans to take a frontline role in the anti-euro campaign after the publication of the changeover plan and the launch earlier this week of the cross-party New Europe group which bills itself as pro-European and against the single currency.

Party strategists are delighted with the emergence of the group led by Lord Owen because, according to one, "it means that people can see that opposition to the euro is not the preserve of the headbangers".

Although there had been re-

luctance to confront the issue too early because of fears of a split with Kenneth Clarke and Michael Heseltine, strategists say that they have brought the battle out into the open themselves by talking to the Prime Minister and Chancellor before last week's statement.

"Consorting with the enemy was a very big mistake on our part," one said.

Mr Maude last night said that opposition to the euro brought together people from diverse political backgrounds as well as from business and academic life. "It includes pro-Europeans, Europeans, Euro-sceptics, even a few outright anti-Europeans," he said.

"Each one may come with a different mix of arguments, but all unite in a single robust view that Britain should not be stampeded into membership of the single European currency, whether or not it succeeds for its founder members," he said.

"The pro-euro bandwagon is stopped in its tracks, devoid of arguments and reliant upon the continual assertion of spurious inevitability," he said. "Instead, it is the many wagers of those who seek a greater future for Britain which, from their separate origins, are beginning now to converge in a great caravan train."

Labour MP says she will quit at election

By JAMES LANDALE
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JUDITH CHURCH, Labour MP for Dagenham, has announced that she will stand down at the general election. Ms Church, 45, who has two sons, said in a statement that she would not seek re-election as the candidate for "personal family reasons". No other details were given.

Ms Church has represented the East London seat since the June 1994 by-election when she replaced Bryan Gould, the former Shadow Cabinet member who returned to his native New Zealand. She held the seat at the 1997 general election with a majority of 17,000, making it one of Labour's safest seats.

Ms Church was once tipped as one of the rising stars among Blairite MPs. She was elected to Labour's National Executive Committee in 1992 and also chaired Labour's economic policy commission.

But she failed to get a job in Government, and has not been a regular performer in the House of Commons, according to the information officer, she has spoken in the chamber just 26 times during her parliamentary career.

Ms Church, a former health and safety officer for the Manufacturing, Science and Finance union, who also taught



Judith Church is to resign for "personal family reasons".

mathematics in West Africa for Voluntary Service Overseas, made her decision known to constituency officials last week.

In a statement yesterday, she said: "It has been a great privilege to represent the people of Dagenham in Westminster

and I have enjoyed this task." She promised to work hard for the constituency while still an MP and thanked her "loyal and hard-working" office staff for their efforts.

Ms Church was last night unavailable for comment.

Ford puts millions into Dome sponsorship

By PHILIP WEBSTER
POLITICAL EDITOR

FORD is to announce multi-million-pound sponsorship of the Millennium Dome tomorrow. The motor company is expected to inject £12 million into the Mobility Zone, billed as a journey into the "transport of the future".

The donation takes the New Millennium Experience Company (NMEC) closer to its sponsorship target of £150 million. The company is also expected to announce tomorrow £50 million funding for Dome-related projects in towns and cities around the country.

Lord Falconer of Thoroton, Cabinet Office Minister, yesterday pledged that no public money would go to the Dome. He was responding after Labour MPs seized on a report from the Comptroller-General to suggest that there was "significant uncertainty" over how supplementary finance would be raised if the NMEC failed to find the £758 million needed to finance the Dome.

Lord Falconer said the report had been prepared on accounts that appeared last March. "Since then we have raised £58 million of sponsorship, bringing us up to £120 million, which means we are on target for the £150 million sponsorship we need."

"Can I put my hand on my heart and say I'm confident public money will not be required? I can," he said on Channel 4's *Powerhouse*.

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Second ad to Queen for top City

THE Queen's second ad for Sir Robert Hargrave, a former City of London banker, was yesterday placed in the *Financial Times*. The ad, which cost £100,000, was the second of two placed in the paper. The first was placed in the *Financial Times* on 28 February. The ad was placed in the *Financial Times* on 28 February. The ad was placed in the *Financial Times* on 28 February.



Francis modernising influence at the Palace

Hermit's re

AN EXPERIMENT in the re-education of a hermit was yesterday reported by the *Financial Times*. The hermit, Robert Hargrave, was reported to have been re-educated by the Queen's modernising influence at the Palace. The hermit, Robert Hargrave, was reported to have been re-educated by the Queen's modernising influence at the Palace.

هكذا من النحل

Love rivals battled after the hunt ball

Farmyard affair was like Jilly Cooper novel. Simon de Bruxelles reports

THE top horsewoman's former husband battling it out with her younger lover in the stable yard after a hunt ball would not have been out of place in a Jilly Cooper novel.

That was, in fact, how Joan Isaac, a former Horse of the Year Show winner, described her passionate affair with the handsome huntsman 15 years her junior.

Yesterday it led to the two men appearing side-by-side in the dock at Swansea Crown Court. The court was told that three years ago Mrs Isaac, 52, had begun an affair with Anthony Edwards. She had left her husband of 22 years, Wayne Isaac, 45, and moved into a caravan with Mr Edwards, 37, in the yard of the matrimonial home near Neath, South Wales, Grange Farm equestrian centre. At a subsequent divorce hearing, the arrangement had been succinctly described by the judge as "a recipe for disaster".

Soon afterwards Edwards had lost his job as huntsman with the Banwen Miners' Hunt when Mrs Isaac had told her story to the *New of the World*: it had appeared under the headline, "The Tally-Ho Lovers". Isaac, too, had been humiliated when his former wife had advertised the assets of their stud farm and horse-drawn wedding carriage business without telling him.

Dean Pullin, for the prosecution, told the court that in February last year, Isaac and his two grown-up sons had been invited to the hunt ball, but Edwards and their mother were banned on the orders of the hunt committee. Several guests had begun the evening with drinks at Grange Farm, but when the time had come to leave, they had found a large lorry parked across the driveway. As the guests made their way across the muddy farmyard to a waiting taxi, Edwards had turned off the electricity, plunging them into darkness.

The court was told that three windows had been smashed in



Joan Isaac and Anthony Edwards, 15 years her junior



Mrs Isaac pictured with her former husband, Wayne

the caravan in which Mrs Isaac and Edwards were in bed. Mr Pullin said: "Isaac got out of the car and was confronted by Edwards. Edwards was carrying his twitch, a modified pick-up handle with a rope attached which is used to subdue horses. As the men confronted each other they started fighting." Dr Lewis, 48, a medical researcher at University Hospital Cardiff, had tried to intervene. Mr Pullin said: "Dr

Lewis ran between the two men with the intention of stopping them fighting. She did not think she would be hit, but as she got between them Edwards was seen to swing the wooden twitch and land a heavy blow on her head just above the right eye. She had collapsed and was bleeding heavily but both men had continued fighting. They had still been fighting 15 minutes later when the police arrived, de-

spite attempts by other guests to pull them apart, and had had to be handcuffed.

Mr Pullin said: "Edwards was squatting astride Dr Lewis, who was lying on her back. He was seen to punch her twice on the face." Police had to wrestle the twitch from his grasp. Dr Lewis had needed six stitches and her face was badly bruised. Edwards claimed that in the darkness he had mistakenly thought he was hitting Isaac.

Both men pleaded guilty to affray and Edwards also admitted unlawful wounding. Edwards was ordered to pay compensation of £1,000 to Dr Lewis and both men were fined £1,500 with £275 costs. Judge Hugh Williams told them: "I am not sending you to prison because of your age and long-standing good characters. I cannot adjudicate on the rights and wrongs of this bitter dispute which led to these offences."

After the case, Mrs Isaac said: "I'm very relieved that Anthony has not gone to prison. I love him very much and we are going to get married soon. My husband has never been able to get over my leaving him for Anthony, but when you fall in love with someone, that's it. During the fight I was locked inside our caravan by Anthony for my own safety. I was terrified."

Mrs Isaac, who won the Concours d'Elegance at the Horse of the Year Show twice in the 1970s, has three children, Allison, 34, from a first marriage, and Carl, 24, and Paul, 22, by Isaac. She is also a prize-winning horse-drawn carriage driver and was once presented with a cup by the Queen after winning an event at Windsor.

Elizabeth Richards, Wales secretary of the British Driving Association, said: "Joan is a very colourful character in our sport, but she has quite a colourful private life as well. She is a great ambassador for driving and highly respected in equestrian circles. But she has had this personal tragedy in her life with the divorce and her relationship with Anthony Edwards."

Wendy Marshall, the Association's chairwoman, said: "She leads what we call in equestrian circles an interesting life. When you get a personality like Joan, things are never dull."



Lynn Redgrave-Clark: her family's tangled relationships were revealed to her as she cooked Thanksgiving dinner

Actress leaves husband who fathered her step-grandson

FROM JAMES BONE
IN NEW YORK

LYNN REDGRAVE, up for an Oscar later this month for *Gods and Monsters*, is divorcing her husband of 32 years after he admitted that he had fathered a child with the woman who later married their son.

John Clark, 66, told an American gossip columnist that he had been served with the divorce papers on Tuesday "out of the blue", just days before an exposé about the family's tangled relationships. "I had no inkling she would do that," he said. "I thought we would work things out."

Mr Clark, who was also Redgrave's longtime manager, confesses in next week's *National Enquirer* that he has been "a naughty boy". He tells the tabloid that he hired a woman identified only as

Nicolette as his personal assistant eight years ago when his wife was travelling. "One thing led to another and we started an affair," he says.

The relationship produced a son, Zachary, but Mr Clark did not tell his wife that he was the father because "I was afraid it would break her

heart". After the affair ended, Nicolette married Ben, the son of Mr Clark and Ms Redgrave. "Lynn, who didn't know the boy was my son, grew to love Zachy," he said. "We really were one big happy family — of sorts."

When Nicolette and Ben broke up, Ben forced Mr

Clark to tell Ms Redgrave. He did so while she was cooking a turkey for a Thanksgiving dinner. "It was a pretty lousy festivity," he told *USA Today's* gossip columnist Jeanne Williams.

The story emerged when Nicolette began dating a married plumber who was working on Mr Clark's house. Mr Clark moved his former lover and their son into the second home he owned with Ms Redgrave in California, but he refused to allow the plumber there. Nicolette obtained a restraining order against Mr Clark, and he filed one against her. "None of this would have come out except for the order on record," Mr Clark said.

Redgrave, 55, added her husband's name to hers to become Redgrave-Clark last year. The couple also have two daughters, aged 17 and 29.



John Clark, whose lover later married his son Ben

Second adviser to Queen quits for top City job

By MICHAEL HARVEY

THE Queen is to lose a second senior adviser only weeks after Sir Robert Fellowes, her private secretary, left Buckingham Palace to take a well paid City job.

Mary Francis, the Queen's deputy private secretary, also is to take a job in the City. She has accepted the post of director general of the Association of British Insurers (ABI) and will leave the Palace in April.

The departure of the modernising high-flier comes after Sir Robert became vice-chairman of Barclays Private Banking last month. Mrs Francis,



Francis: modernising influence at the Palace

who had earlier been the Queen's assistant private secretary, became deputy private secretary to Sir Robert's departure, when he was succeeded by his long-serving deputy, Sir Robin Jarvis.

Mrs Francis, 50, was headhunted for the City of London job, which she will take up in early June at the end of a three-year secondment at the Palace from the Treasury. In effect she was offered a job that was too good to refuse, a senior Palace aide said. She will leave her £60,000-a-year post after accompanying the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on next month's state visit to South Korea.

Mrs Francis said: "The Queen has been kindness itself in encouraging me to do the right thing for my career. My only reason for going is that I have been offered a very good job."

She was one of the Queen's principal advisers during the upheavals after the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, and has helped to oversee a notable shift towards more informal public royal occasions.

Commentary, page 29

Duchess sets US straight about 'ruthless Firm'

By MICHAEL HARVEY

THE Duchess of York has said many things about the Royal Family in her time but she has never called them a "bunch of murderous thugs".

So when the American media yesterday proclaimed that the Duchess had accused the royals of being ruthless criminals, alarm bells rang in her PR offices on both sides of the Atlantic.

Fortunately the explanation was simple enough. It was a classic case of two countries divided by a common language. For Britons the expression "The Firm" in a royal context means the Queen's household but for Americans it means the novel about Mafia lawyers by John Grisham and the subsequent film.

After the Duchess had talked to an interviewer for the upmarket *Ladies Home Journal* about "The Firm", she was widely understood to be saying that the Royal Family was out to get her and would stop at nothing.

The tabloid *New York Post* claimed she had compared the Royal Family to "murderous thugs who've done everything in their power to destroy her". In the Grisham story, the high-

ly paid lawyers stop at nothing, including murder.

Gerry Casanova of the Duchess's US public relations advisers, Howard J. Rubenstein Associates, said: "This is the sort of misunderstanding that often happens here. American writers don't understand the meaning of 'The Firm' in a Buckingham Palace context."

Kate Waddington, her spokeswoman in London, insisted that it was "absolutely a mistake in interpretation".

The Duchess tells the magazine that she is a survivor and, in a comment the Americans might also have misunderstood, adds: "Historically, many of the women who left the Royal Family have been headed but I've still got mine."

She does though draw a one comparison with a film. "Have you seen *The Horse Whisperer*? I feel like the horse in *The Horse Whisperer*", referring to the story in which a horse is traumatised after being hit by a truck.

The Duchess says the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, added urgency to her mission to find herself. "I knew that Diana had died not really loving the person she was."

Hermit's reform lasts five minutes

By SHIRLEY ENGLISH

AN EXPERIMENT in freeing a reclusive vagabond responsible for a one-man petty crime wave appeared to have failed last night. Robert Sinclair, 51, who has shunned civilisation for 20 years, was set free three weeks ago at Stirling Sheriff Court, central Scotland, to see if he was capable of rejoining society.

But yesterday he was being sought by police after he failed to turn up for sentencing over a string of thefts. Sinclair, who had spent four months in jail on remand, was given a second chance by Temporary

Sheriff John McDonald three weeks ago. He was released on bail, pending yesterday's court hearing, on condition that he stayed at a friend's house in Bainsford, Falkirk.

Freda Angus, the friend's wife, said: "Robert came in for less than five minutes. He just said hello. We had a quick chat. Then he said 'That's me away', and he was off. I don't expect to see him again."

Sinclair, noted for his survival skills, had launched sporadic raids on isolated farms, caravans and barns, stealing tons of food, clothes, toiletries and drink. Although jobless, he claimed no state ben-

efits and lived in makeshift camps and out-houses. He was caught after a farmer noticed training-shoe prints in the mud around his barn. The farmer was suspicious as all the farm workers wore wellington boots. Police were called and found the hermit's den near by.

Sinclair pleaded guilty in January to 14 charges of theft between December 1997 and October 1998. Yesterday Sheriff Robert Younger issued a warrant for his arrest. Central Scotland Police said that the search would be widespread as Sinclair was known to wander for miles through countryside and woodlands.

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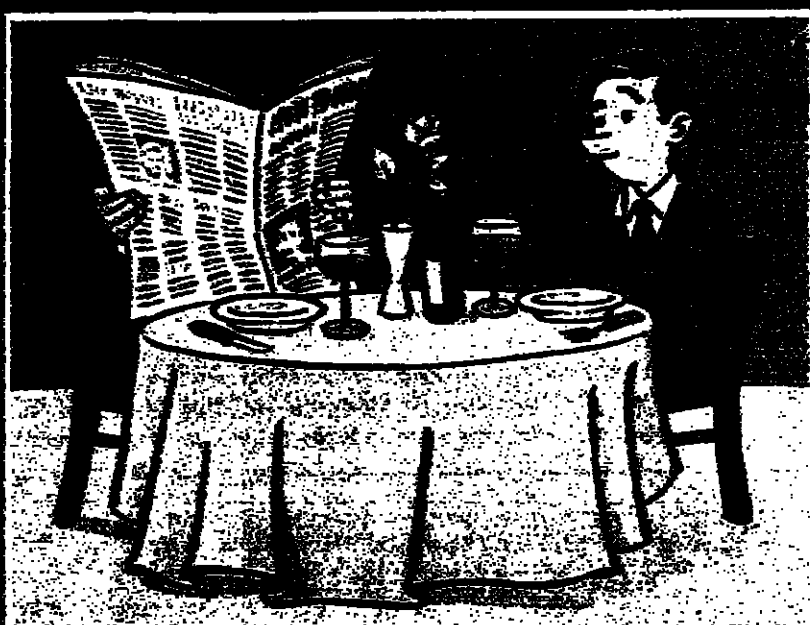
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1999, YEAR OF THE ELECTIONS: THE PLAYERS AND THE POLICIES

■ X still marks the spot for the European, local and assembly elections this year, but voters must use different systems for each. Will they get your vote?

PR creates the virtual contest

BY JAMES LANDALE
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

EUROPE

THE 2nd Earl of Stockton and Terry Jones are direct political rivals but do not know each other. The Tory peer and the Liberal Democrat businesswoman are effectively competing for the same European seat but have never met.

Mrs Jones knows only that her opponent is the grandson of Harold Macmillan, the former Prime Minister. Lord Stockton knows only that the Cornish mother of three stood unsuccessfully for Falmouth and Camborne at the 1997 general election.

They have not bumped into each other campaigning on the doorstep. Neither has criticised each other's policies in a press release or speech. Yet both know that one of them will be elected to Strasbourg and one will not.

This curiously novel brand of political competition is a clear result of the new system of proportional representation for the Euro-poll on June 10. Seven seats are up for grabs in the South West, a conglomerate of seven counties, 51 Westminster constituencies, and 3.5 million voters. Barring

extraordinary swings, Labour, the Tories and the Liberal Democrats are likely to win two seats apiece. So the battle is on for the remaining seventh seat.

With Labour unlikely to get another seat, the campaign is effectively between Lord Stockton and Mrs Jones. Both know that to win, their parties have to secure about 36 per cent of the vote across the region, by no means an easy task.

Lord Stockton's vote could be hit by hardline anti and pro-European groups luring Tory supporters away. The Liberal Democrats would need huge gains to reach the required total, despite their traditional strength in the region.

For Lord Stockton, 56, the hurdles are obvious. "Someone who manufactures missile systems in Gloucester and someone who fillets fish in Newquay are somewhat different, and trying to make them think they are affected by the same issues is difficult."

The peer, president of the Macmillan publishing group, stood for Strasbourg in 1994 and is known within the Tory

party as a moderate on European issues.

Asked why he is standing, he replies: "As Europe develops, there are bound to be disputes between the sovereign nation states. It is not better for me to be trying to sort them out in Brussels or Strasbourg, rather than my son in Normandy or Flanders?"

Lord Stockton is a keen supporter of hunting and shooting, but despite his image as a typical hereditary peer, he has long experience of the democratic process. His strategy is simple: "We are trying to stop people staying at home because they are unhappy about the whole European thing."

Mrs Jones, 46, takes a similar view. The managing director of KCS Trade Print, a Launceston-based company employing 27 people, said: "The issue here is to maximise turnout on the day. In the general election, we had about 80 per cent here. In the European elections, you would be lucky to get 40 per cent."

She is worried about voter and activist fatigue after the local elections in May. "We have to get people motivated to pull those voters in between the district and Euro-elections."



Terry Jones, a businesswoman, is competing against an opponent she has never met

Michael's future in the hands of the nationalists

BY VALERIE ELLIOTT
WHITEHALL EDITOR

WALES

RHODRI GLYN THOMAS is the Plaid Cymru saviour who can help Labour's Alun Michael to become the First Secretary of the Welsh assembly. The Welsh Secretary's future is said to rest on whether Mr Thomas wins the Labour-held Westminster seat of Carmarthen East and Dinefwr for the nationalists. That would guarantee Mr Michael's place as head of the Mid and West Wales PR list.

Forty seats will be elected by first past the post, and 20 by proportional representation.

Support for Plaid Cymru is running at 20 per cent in Wales, compared to 10 per cent at the last election.

Mr Thomas, 45, is fighting hard to win the seat for himself and to help Plaid Cymru to return the most members. "I have been told that people with beards are unelectable. Well, I am determined to prove them wrong."

He believes there is a real chance that Dafydd Wigley, the Plaid Cymru leader, could be First Secretary. "Plaid Cymru is not interested in Alun Michael's political future as an individual, we want to be the force inside the assembly, and if the swing continues, we could be in the position of sharing power with Labour or being the majority party."

Nor has he detected any

play in the Labour campaign to hand over victory. Chris Llewellyn, director of the Consumer Council in Wales, is putting up a strong contest for Labour in the string of Welsh towns such as Ammanford, Newcastle Emlyn and Llandovery which are scattered throughout the constituency.

Mr Thomas admits that Labour voters are pledging to vote for him, but says that it is more to do with disillusionment with Labour than any tactic to ensure Mr Michael's place as First Secretary.

"We have done a telephone canvass of 15,000 voters, a quarter of the constituency, and there is a lot of anger with Labour. They feel the leadership was stitched up and they are deeply frustrated with Labour's internal politics which they believe does not represent their own views."

"Plaid Cymru has gained by this for people are turning to us to represent their views and concerns."

Mr Thomas is also incensed that senior Labour figures in Wales appear to be rather complacent. "None of them have been selected for the assembly yet, and the result is not a foregone conclusion. There are strong reasons to believe that people will vote differently for the assembly than they did for the Westminster Parliament."

Old friends re-emerge as enemies for Dewar

SCOTLAND

BY JASON ALLARDYCE
SCOTTISH POLITICAL REPORTER

DONALD DEWAR always was an awkward member of the brown ale brigade which ruled the Labour Party in Scotland in the 1980s.

As he prepares to become leader of Scotland's first parliament in 300 years, he does not spend much time harking back to the days when principles rather than power seemed to be all that mattered.

He may have stood shoulder to shoulder with Tommy Graham, Dennis Canavan and Tommy Sheridan as they waged a bitter war against Thatcherism, but he and the party no longer say much about privatisation or nuclear weapons. Messrs Graham and Sheridan have been expelled for bringing the party into disrepute and Mr Canavan is about to be thrown out.

Mr Dewar's problem is that his three old friends have invited themselves to the Holyrood party clutching a carry-out of old scores to settle.

Twenty-stone, chain-smoking Tommy Graham has a



voice that is difficult to silence. It is said that he gurgles every morning with gravel. The West Renfrewshire MP was expelled last year after an internal investigation into allegations of membership irregularities and factionalism in his constituency. He is plotting revenge as an Independent candidate in Paisley against Wendy Alexander, a former adviser to Mr Dewar who he blames for his downfall.

If he fails to win in the first-past-the-post section, he may secure 7 per cent of the PR vote in the west of Scotland.

Tommy Sheridan, expelled in 1989 for leading a poll tax non-payment campaign, could prove even more problematic as a PR member. If he can get his Scottish Socialist Party registered, the man dubbed the Robin Hood of Scottish politics stands an excellent chance of being returned in Glasgow.

The populist city councillor does not invite comparisons with Derek Hutton but his Militant past makes them inevitable and he could enjoy an equally high profile as he argues for higher taxes.

Dennis Canavan could be the most troublesome of all after being rejected by Labour as a Holyrood candidate. The Falkirk West MP claims he fell victim to an ideological cull after voting against benefit cuts for single mothers and the bombing of Baghdad. The trouble for Mr Dewar is that many colleagues agree with him. He would be prepared to use his position as an Independent in a hung parliament to help to outvote Labour.

Scotland may be blazing a trail on constitutional reform but if this is what it means for Labour, Tony Blair may wish to pause before giving Westminster a taste of Scotland's medicine.

Hague's survival rests on big gains by Tories

LOCAL POLLS

BY TIM HAMES

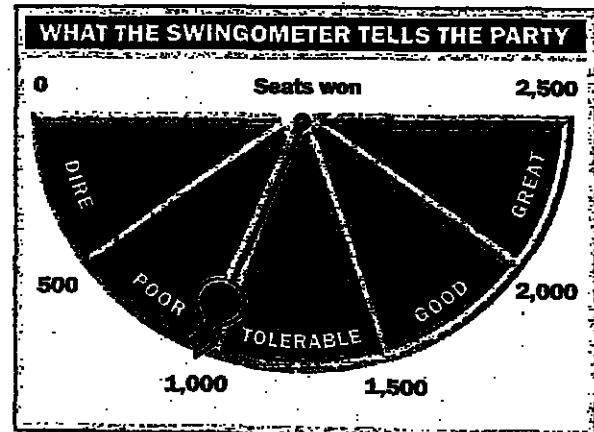
COUNCILLORS, who almost universally feel that their authority was undermined by 18 years of Conservative rule, may take pleasure in the likelihood that the biggest impact of this year's local authority elections will be on the standing of William Hague.

The various contests to be fought in May-June are by far the most serious test of public sentiment since the general election. They are also the biggest sample until the next one and are thus critical for the Conservative leadership.

The Tories enter the local elections on May 6 knowing that all expectations rest with them. These contests are based in areas of England and Wales last contested in May 1995. This was the absolute low point of the Major years. The Conservatives won scarcely 25 per cent of votes, the worst such result recorded, lost 59 councils, and 1,885 council seats. This followed elections in May 1991 that were also unimpressive for the Tories. Labour, on the other hand, won 44 per cent of the vote, an accurate forecast of the 1997 outcome.

The various changes in Labour majority would be plausible. The European elections in June would then be make or break for his tenure. A pick-up of between 500 and 1,000 seats would be distinctly unimpressive. If the European result was also lacklustre, Mr Hague would face a very difficult party conference.

A gain of 1,000 or 1,500 seats would be the minimum acceptable - although hardly inspiring. Anything more, 1,500 to 2,000 seats, would be a bonus, suggesting the party had at least shaken off the Major legacy. More than 2,000 seats would see the champagne flowing at Conservative Central Office. At the moment, though, moderate white wine seems much more likely.



cal government make exact comparison difficult. In 1995, for example, the Scottish local elections were held in April, while the rest of Great Britain went to the polls four weeks later.

This year all parts of the kingdom will do political business at the same time. The alterations to the structure of English councils also make matters more confusing. Nonetheless, the broad trend indicated here applies.

The Leader of the Opposition knows that his party must make huge gains or there will be renewed speculation about his leadership. Anything less than a 500-seat advance would imply another massive Labour majority at the next general election. In fact a larger La-

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1999, YEAR OF THE ELECTIONS: HOW IT WORKS

SCOTTISH AND WELSH ASSEMBLIES

Elections to the Scottish parliament and Welsh assembly will be under the additional member system, similar to that used in Germany. Everyone has two votes. One is cast for constituency members elected on the same first-past-the-post basis as members of the House of Commons and representing the same districts. There will be 73 constituency members in the new Scottish

parliament (one more than the number of Scottish members at Westminster since Orkney and Shetland is being split into two).

Everyone will have a second vote to elect top-up members (a total of 56 in Scotland). People will mark an X against lists of candidates drawn up by the various parties. These lists will operate on a regional level, using the eight European

Parliamentary constituencies in Scotland (each of seven to ten Westminster constituencies).

The total votes cast for a party in a region are divided by the number of seats won (including constituency members) plus one. The largest total wins. The calculation is then redone at every stage taking account of each seat awarded.

EUROPEAN

Elections will be on the basis of regional lists. Some of these regions are huge: the South East will stretch from Milton Keynes to Dover with 11 European Parliament members.

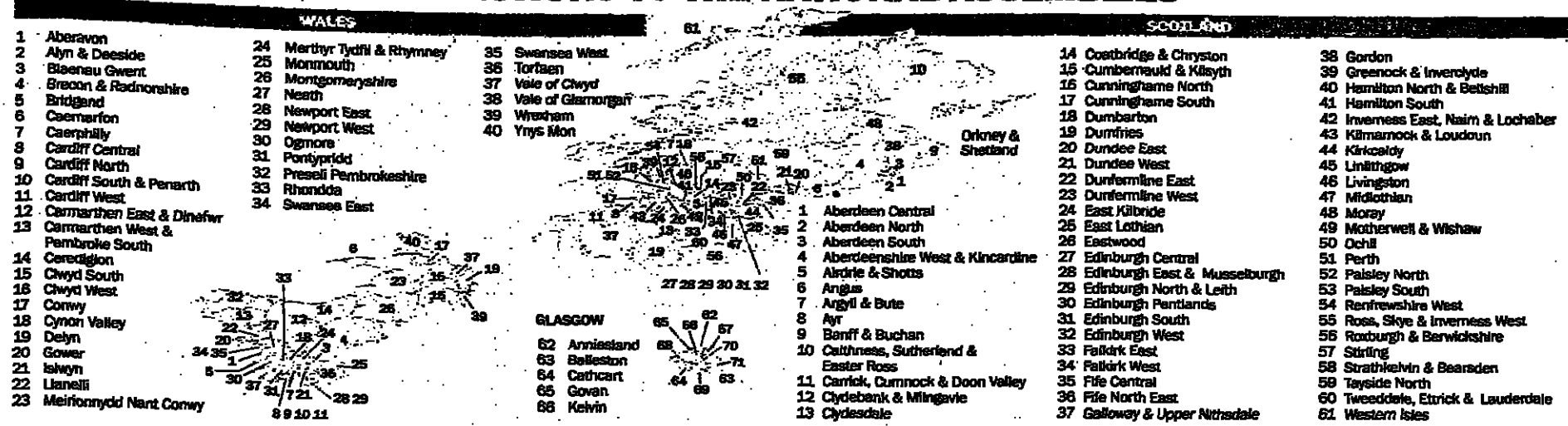
Registered parties will nominate lists of candidates. Voters will mark an X against the party or an individual candidate, but they will have no choice between candidates on a party's list.

The first seat will be allocated to the party of individual candidate with the highest number of votes. The second and subsequent seats are allocated on a similar formula to the top-up seats in Scotland or Wales. Thus, if the Tories win the first seat in a region, their vote will then be divided by two, and compared with the other votes until the necessary number is selected.

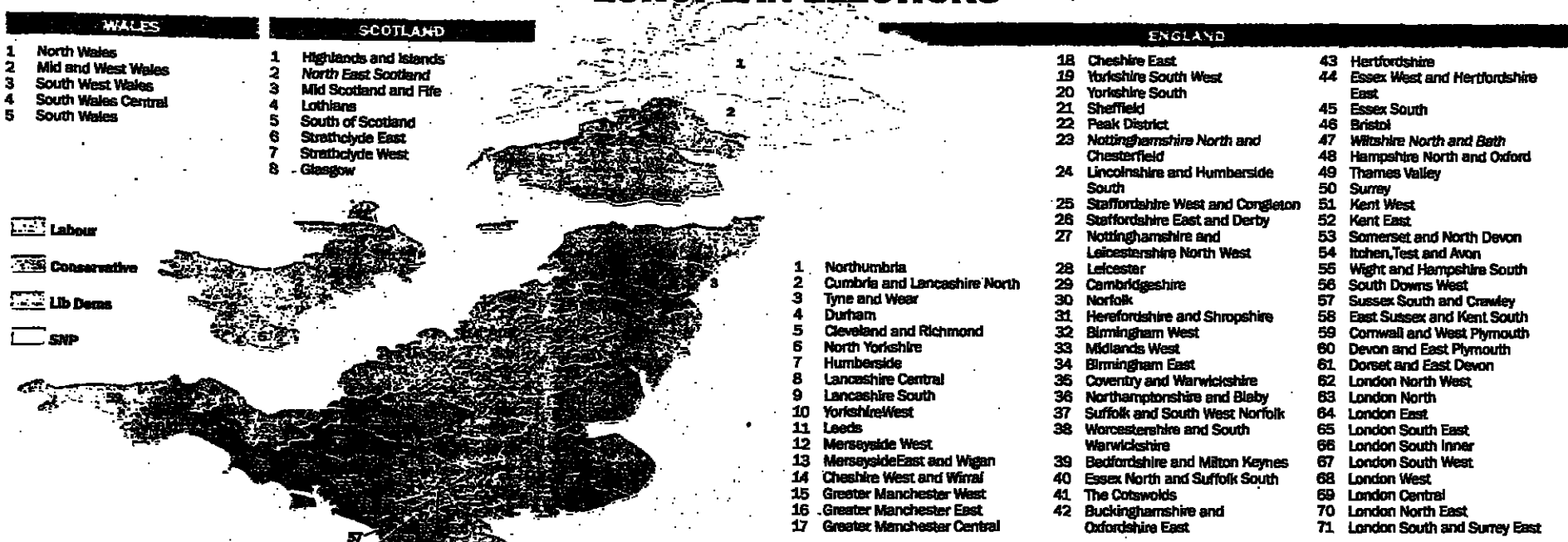
LOCAL

Elections to the House of Commons and to local councils will continue to be under the familiar first-past-the-post system under which a voter places an X against the candidate of his or her choice and the winner is the one with the most votes, regardless of whether this is more than 50 per cent of the total votes cast.

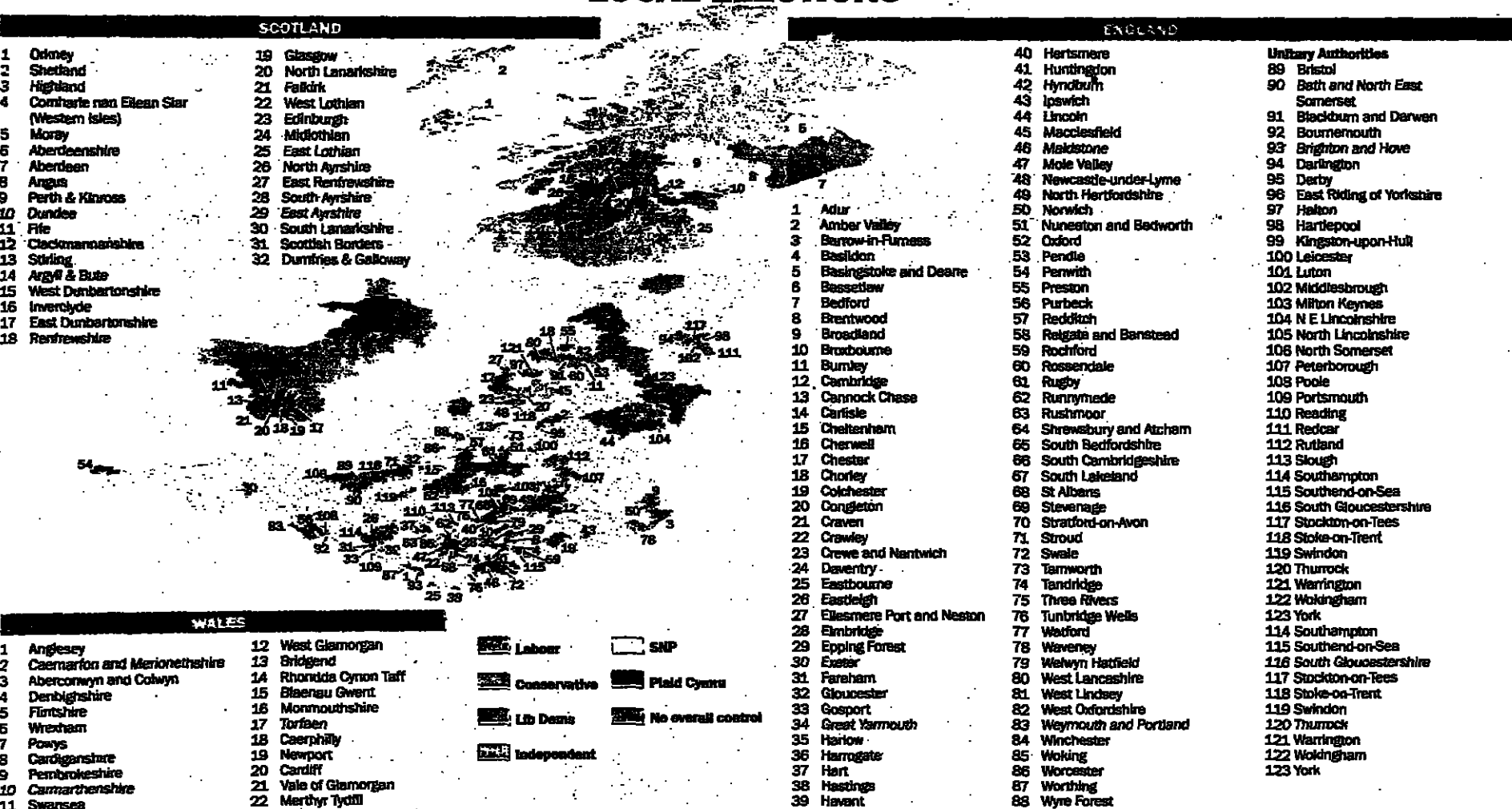
ELECTIONS TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLIES



EUROPEAN ELECTIONS



LOCAL ELECTIONS



Experiment will be test for parties and voters

BY PETER RIDDELL

THE SYSTEM

BRITAIN is about to inaugurate its most far-reaching constitutional and electoral experiment. On May 6, voters in Scotland and Wales will elect devolved legislatures. Both in these elections and those for the European Parliament on June 10, all adults in Great Britain will have their first chance of voting in elections under proportional representation, as well as the familiar first-past-the-post system.

This year's elections are the most extensive before the next general election. Not only will everyone have a vote in the European elections, but roughly 85 per cent of England, and all of Scotland and Wales, will also have elections for local councils. The exceptions are

the London boroughs and some unitary authorities in England.

TOP-UP EXAMPLE

Where Labour wins five out of eight constituency seats in a region, the SNP, Labour gets 125,000 votes, SNP 60,000, Tories 82,000, Lib Dems 40,000. Under the formula for top-up seats by which votes cast are divided by seats won plus one, Labour would have 20,000 votes, the SNP 30,000, Tories 30,000 and Lib Dems 40,000. So the Lib Dems would take the first seat. When this formula is repeated for all six top-up seats, the Lib Dems get one, the Tories and SNP two each, and Labour one. Overall, Labour ends up with six seats, SNP four, Tories three, Lib Dems one. Simple, eh?

Most attention is likely to be on the Scottish and Welsh elections. Because of PR, the outcomes are far from certain. Labour, which won 56 out of the 72 Scottish seats in the 1997 general election, is not expected to win an overall majority on May 6, and will probably have to govern in coalition with the Liberal Democrats. While the Scottish Nationalists are not expected to win an overall majority, they could emerge as by far the largest opposition party. Their dream, and Labour's nightmare, is that Labour and the Liberal Democrats together will not have a majority and will depend on Tory support.

Labour is in a much stronger position in Wales in the face of more evenly divided opposition parties, although its standing may have been affected by the battle for the Labour leadership in the elections.

The results will matter not just for devolution but also for the prospects of coalition politics on a national scale. If Labour and the Liberal Democrats can work together in Scotland, that will influence the debate at Westminster about co-operation between them.

Leading article, page 23

Councillors face battle with apathy as well as political rivals

BY ALEXANDRA FREAN
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
CORRESPONDENT

THE big question surrounding this year's local government elections in England is not who will win but how many people will bother to vote.

The turnout for last year's council polls was only 26 per cent. In

Salford, less than one in five made the trip to the polling booth.

The decline was largely a result of the changes in central government. During nearly 20 years of Conservative rule, Labour supporters were keen to cast a vote locally to register their disapproval of the Government. But now opinion polls show high support for Labour, eliminating the prospect of a

large anti-government protest vote. It remains to be seen how Conservative supporters, who traditionally do not show a high turnout at local elections, respond.

Gerry Stoker, Professor of Politics at Strathclyde University, believes that the local government system in England could be discredited if turnout does not show a healthy rise on May 6. "We are get-

TOWN HALLS

ting close to meltdown in terms of legitimacy. When a political system can muster so few potential voters it is in need of a quite radical overhaul to bring it back into democratic accountability," he said.

The main beneficiaries of the democratic deficit in English local

government are likely to be the Liberal Democrats. With the Conservatives too weak to offer a real challenge to Labour in urban areas, the most effective alternative to the status quo will be a vote for Lib Dem councillors. The party is on course to make significant gains in Sheffield, where there has been only one year since the war when Labour has not been in control, and

in Newcastle and Leeds. Wales is likely to share the apathy of England. Tony Travers, local government expert at the London School of Economics, said: "The Tories have died out significantly in Welsh local government. Will it be the nationalists or the Liberal Democrats who are best able to exploit any Labour lack of popularity?"

The picture for the Scottish local

elections is quite different. Interest in politics has been heightened by the Scottish parliament campaign. The turnout for the devolution referendum was 60 per cent.

Any anti-government surge in urban Scotland is likely to benefit Scottish National Party candidates. Professor Stoker believes, however, that Labour's dominance is unlikely seriously to be dented.

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MASSACRE IN THE JUNGLE



The camp in Bwindi National Park, shortly after the Rwandan rebels struck. The park will now be permanently guarded by the Ugandan Army

Uganda vows to hunt down forest killers

Robin Lodge
and Stephen
Farrell in
Kampala, on
Museveni's fury

PRESIDENT Museveni of Uganda yesterday expressed regret that his Government had not done enough to protect eight foreign tourists — including four Britons — who were backed to death in a Uganda national park. He promised that his army would pursue the Rwandan rebels responsible across the Congolese border until they were captured or killed.

Mr Museveni, who has been credited with restoring stability and economic order to Uganda after 15 years of chaos and horror under Idi Amin and Milton Obote, said the killings vindicated his decision last August to send troops into the Democratic Republic of Congo, where they have been helping rebel forces trying to topple the regime of President Kabila. "We were right to take firm action from the start. That is why our army went

into Congo — to prevent bloodshed spilling over the entire region," Mr Museveni told a press conference at State House in the Ugandan capital, Kampala.

But he said his Government had been guilty of laxity and oversight in failing to deploy troops to protect tourists visiting the Bwindi National Park, home to Uganda's rare mountain gorillas.

He said he was aware of the danger from cross-border raids in other border areas and had sent troops there, despite fears that this would deter tourists from visiting. But he said he did not know of the specific risk in Bwindi.

"Unfortunately, I did not have the intuition with Bwindi, because I had never been there. But the Government should not have to depend on the President's intuition," he said.

He vowed that the park, also known as the Impenetrable Forest, would now be permanently guarded by army units and that there would be no further threat from the attackers. They are understood to have been members of the Interahamwe Hutu militia, which was responsible for the 1994 genocide of Tutsis in Rwanda.

The eight victims of Monday's slaughter, who included four women, were among 14 tourists abducted early on Monday by more than 100 militiamen. The survivors were forced to march for nine hours through jungle-covered hills before being released at the Congolese border. In a note handed to one of them, the attackers said their aim was to destabilise Uganda — a close ally of the Tutsi-led regime in Rwanda.

French envoy 'did all she could'

FROM ADAM SAGE
IN PARIS

THE French Deputy Ambassador to Uganda, Anne Peltier, did everything she could to save the British and American tourists hacked to death on Monday, René Roudaut, the French Ambassador in Kampala, said yesterday.

M Roudaut said that Mme Peltier, 52, had shown presence of mind and courage when Hutu extremists descended on the camp, where she was staying with her two daughters, a friend of theirs and an embassy employee.

The Ambassador's comments came after the massacre of the eight holidaymakers re-ignited controversy over France's role in arming and allegedly protecting the Interahamwe militia.

Critics say that the French authorities continue to give at least tacit backing to the militia that was behind the killings on Monday. M Roudaut said

Rwanda — to wreak economic chaos in the region, and to tell the world there was a war going on.

But some survivors said it appeared that anglophone tourists were carefully selected for killing to warn the United States and Britain to end what is seen as their support for the Congolese rebel movement against President Kabila.

Mr Museveni said he had sent a battalion of troops into Congo to hunt the attackers. "If we do not catch them, we will kill them," he said. He rejected the notion that Uganda had provoked such attacks by its military presence in Congo. "Our troops in Congo — they know their address. They should go and fight them. Why attack civilians — women and children, who have nothing to do with politics?"

Michael Cook, the British High Commissioner in Kampala, said last night that targeting tourist camps was a "new departure" which had "great security implications".

Mr Cook, tourist officials and the President said they were unaware of any leaflets threatening attacks on specific locations or Britons and Americans. He would investigate such claims, but insisted that no such threats had been brought to his attention beforehand. "These are not people who usually think in a straight line. Their record in Rwanda shows that."

Killing machine, page 21



Museveni vowed to avenge victims

Hatred rooted in colonial struggle

BY SAM KILEY
AFRICA CORRESPONDENT

THE English-speaking tourists killed by the Hutu militia, while their French-speaking friends were spared, were victims of the "Fashoda syndrome" — a French obsession that Anglo-Saxons are trying to take over Central Africa.

Paris's support for the genocidal Hutu regime in Rwanda, in 1994 and after its overthrow, saved the French tourists in the Bwindi National Park. The Anglo-Saxon tourists were punished for their Governments' support for Uganda and their Tutsi allies. In a way the Hutus, who killed a million Tutsis, know best — with clubs and machetes.

The "Fashoda Incident" dates back 100 years to when Britain frustrated French hopes of control-

THE DIPLOMAT

that Mme Peltier, who was in the Bwindi National Park on the safari, had created a sort of common language with them. She entered into conversation with them to try to buy time. The rebels were wondering who they should leave and who they should take with them. Mme Peltier said: "You should leave everyone."

When it became clear that some of the tourists would be taken hostage, Mme Peltier tried to convince the Interahamwe to release the women and children. M Roudaut said. However, four women were killed.

Mme Peltier's youngest daughter, aged 12, had burst into tears when the Hutu extremists appeared, the Ambassador said, adding: "That might help to explain why the group of French people were left behind." Mme Peltier returned to Kampala on Tuesday with her daughters, but was not at work yesterday.

RIVAL EMPIRES

ling Sudan. Since then it has been obsessed that perfidious Albion has been plotting to end its influence in Africa.

The ultimate proof was the 1990 invasion of Rwanda by Tutsis from Uganda, where they had lived as refugees for 30 years. The Tutsis invaded, speaking English and Swahili. Four years later, on taking power, they confirmed French fears when they made English the joint official language alongside French. Paris ignored a UN arms ban on Rwanda and supplied Hutus in Congo camps with weapons.

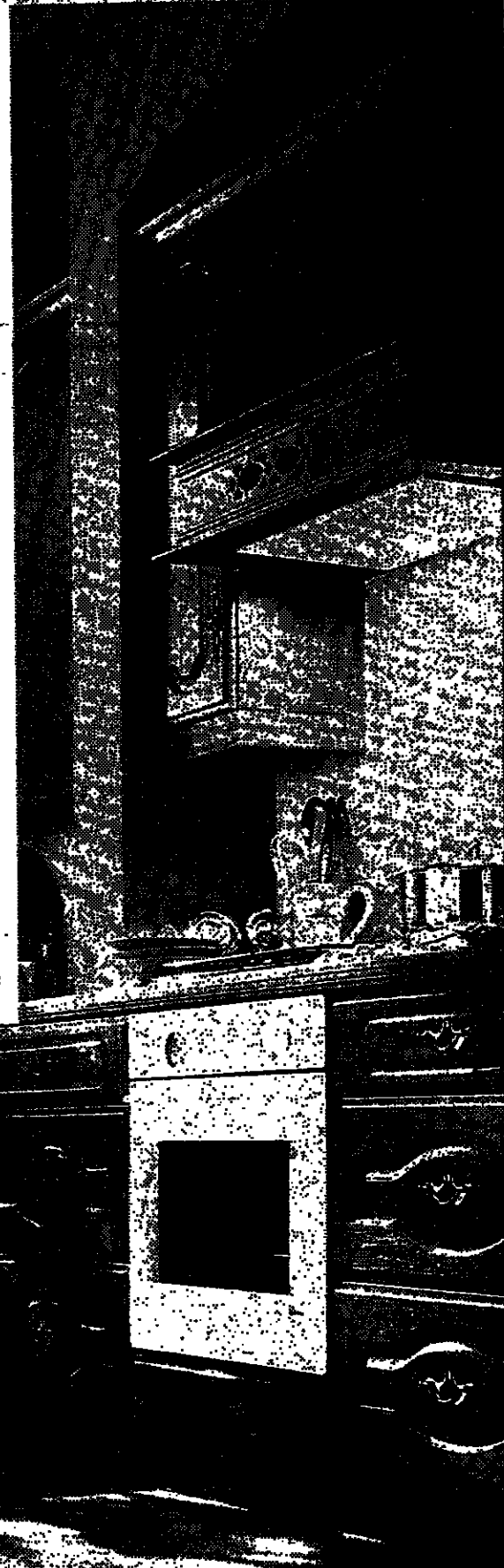
US Green Berets trained Tutsi soldiers, who two years later stormed the camps and killed many Hutus, entrenching Hutu and French hatred of the Anglo-Saxons in Central Africa.

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مكتبة الأهل

MASSACRE IN THE JUNGLE

Friends with a love of travel parted by death

By CLAUDIA JOSEPH AND ADRIAN LEE

TWO of those caught up in the Ugandan forest kidnappings were friends who played for the same amateur football team. One survived; his team-mate did not.

As the parents of Gary Tappenden spoke yesterday of their relief and prepared for his homecoming, relatives of Martin Friend were making arrangements to have his body repatriated.

The two, who lived less than two miles apart and were forwards with Coney Rangers, in the Bromley and District league, in Kent. They met on a backpacking trip to Australia three years ago and, this year, put their careers on hold to travel round Africa.

Both sets of parents kept in close contact as they spent Tuesday waiting for news from Uganda. In the afternoon came confirmation that Mr Tappenden, 28, a quantity surveyor, was safe but Mr Friend, 24, was among the dead. His father, Ron, a former security manager, and mother Pauline, from Orpington, were too distressed to comment yesterday.

Martin Friend was a former deputy head boy of the Priory school, in Orpington. He completed A levels in history, politics and economics but spent



Gary Tappenden was forced to walk barefoot

needed the chance to go to university, instead travelling to Australia.

Andy Edwards, the school's sixth form director, said: "He was a very forceful young man, a strong person and a doer. What a waste. He was the kind of person that whatever he did he would have excelled."

Mr Tappenden's parents, Robert, 52, and Pearl, 49, from Bromley, described how their relief at having spoken to their son was mixed with grief for his travelling companion.

The apparent random nature of the killings added to the bewilderment of the bereaved. It was not clear why the Hutu rebels responsible for the deaths of eight hostages, including four Britons,

killed Mr Friend but set Mr Tappenden free.

Mrs Tappenden, a nurse, said: "It was just awful. We were pacing up and down. I didn't know what to do with myself. The hours of waiting were absolute agony. He came on the telephone and asked us if we had heard what had been going on. I was very emotional and shocked, especially after thinking what he had been through. He feared for his life." She said he had been robbed of all his possessions, including his spectacles, and forced to walk barefoot.

His parents said they believed he owed his life to Mark Ross, an American tour guide. Mr Tappenden said: "The rebels wanted to take Gary with them and a Swiss girl, but Mark Ross could speak their language and after he negotiated with them, they eventually agreed to let Gary stay."

Speaking about Mr Friend's death, Mr Tappenden said: "It is so unfair, he was a smashing lad. I can't express how deep our sympathies are for his family."



Mr Tappenden's parents, Robert and Pearl, and his girlfriend, Karen Collier, yesterday. Mrs Tappenden said their son was saved by a tour guide

another victim as Joanne Cotton, from Essex. It is believed that she was a driver for Acacia Expeditions, one of the organisers of the trip. Five of the company's clients died and ten survived.

Mark Avis, 27, who had joint British-New Zealand citizenship survived the massacre but his New Zealand-born wife Rhonda, 27, was among the dead. The couple, who had been married for seven years, were on a round-the-world trip before starting a family.

Tributes were paid yesterday to the fourth British victim, Mark Lindgren, 23, by his former teachers and tutors at Haberdashers' Aske's school, in Elstree, Hertfordshire, and Nottingham University. Mr Lindgren, from St Albans, was about to begin a new job in the City. He achieved three A levels at A grade and came within

a few marks of achieving a first-class degree at Nottingham University, where he sat management studies with French. Professor Christine Ennew, deputy director of the university's business school, said: "We get a lot of good students but he stood out."

Traveller's lust for adventure

By GILLIAN HARRIS, SCOTLAND CORRESPONDENT

STEVEN ROBERTS, one of the six tourists murdered in the Ugandan jungle, had left home to travel the world five months ago.

Yesterday, as his family and friends learnt of his death, they said that Mr Roberts, 27, knew the risks of visiting dangerous areas but that he also craved excitement.

Mr Roberts, from Edinburgh, flew to Uganda last month to fulfil a lifelong ambition to track down the mountain gorillas in the Impenetrable Forest, Georgia State, a friend, said: "I'm sure he would have understood there was a certain element of risk and that appealed to him. Steve lived life to the full."

Raymond Laidlaw, who had worked with Mr Roberts at the Miller Brothers electronics store in Edinburgh, said: "He was a young guy with itchy feet who wanted to do something with his life."

Mr Roberts' parents, who now live in Australia, were flying to Scotland yesterday to

VICTIM

be with their daughter, Lee-Ann, who lives in Aberdeen. Lee-Ann's fiancé, Mark Williams, said: "We are all upset at everything that has happened. The family is coming together."

Before giving up his job last October Mr Roberts had lived in Edinburgh for a year. He shared a flat with a friend and had been setting up a branch of Miller Brothers, an electronics firm based in Doncaster, South Yorkshire.

John Sadi, the company's executive director, said: "The whole company is absolutely shocked. He was a character, a smashing chap. Everybody liked him." He said that in his last months with the firm it became clear he had "a bee in his bonnet" about travelling the world.

Mr Roberts grew up in Dalgety Bay, Fife, and attended Bo'ness Academy, West Lothian, where he was head boy.



Rob Haubner and Susan Miller at their wedding in 1996

US couple were on third safari

By HANS GREIMEL

THE JET-SET LIFE

ROB HAUBNER, 48, and Susan Miller, 42, the only Americans killed, had first travelled to Africa together on their honeymoon. The married couple had returned to the rainforest in search of adventure and gorillas, only to be brutally killed in the rebel kidnapping.

Mr Haubner and Ms Miller had worked for Intel, a computer chip giant, since the mid-1980s and were based at Hillsboro, Oregon. He was the worldwide director of customer support; she was a senior trade show manager.

Mr Haubner was considering retirement, according to Eric Pozzo, a friend and former colleague. "His thought was, 'Anything beyond the age of 36, you really need to enjoy your life,'" Mr Pozzo said.

Mr Haubner and Ms Miller were on a two-week holiday,

their third trip in as many years to Africa, with the goal of catching a glimpse of the mountain gorillas.

William Calder, a spokesman for Intel, said: "They loved to travel around the world. We're shocked and stunned."

Nicky Laman, who lives next door to the couple's home, described them as healthy, active and handsome people who led a jet-set life of exotic holidays and overseas business trips. "They were a remarkable couple," he said. "It's a tragedy. I can't believe it happened."

Intel said Mr Haubner and Ms Miller were travelling with another married couple who worked for Intel, Susan Shadd, 46, and Bob McLaughlin, 44, of Portland, Oregon. They were able to escape.

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Blair dismisses IRA excuses on disarming

BY MARTIN FLETCHER, CHIEF IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

TONY BLAIR made his bluntest call yet for IRA disarmament yesterday as Mo Mowlam conceded that next Wednesday's deadline for transferring power to Northern Ireland would probably not be met.

Sinn Féin responded by once again ruling out disarmament and saying that "Unionists will have collapsed the agreement" if an executive is not established by March 10.

A new poll yesterday showed a majority of Unionists were now against the Good Friday accord, and that two thirds would oppose David Trimble, the First Minister, if he established an executive that included Sinn Féin without any IRA disarmament.

With the peace process ap-

proaching its moment of greatest vulnerability, the Prime Minister backed Mr Trimble's demand for disarmament in a statement that Unionists had expected for some days. "People have got to know if they are sitting down with people who have given up violence for good," Mr Blair said. "They can't negotiate, as I think John Hume once said, with a stack of guns under the table. It's as simple as that."

Mr Blair brushed aside Sinn Féin's argument that de-commissioning was impossible because it would be tantamount to an IRA surrender. "They can do it if they wish to do it," he said.

A BBC Northern Ireland poll suggested that Mr Trimble had minimal scope for com-

promise. Unionist support for the accord had dropped from 55 to 41 per cent after 11 months in which 243 terrorist prisoners have been freed but no weapons decommissioned.

Few believe the issue can be resolved by Wednesday and Dr Mowlam, Northern Ireland Secretary, suggested progress was unlikely before late this month. Attention is now shifting to Washington, where President Clinton will hold meetings with party leaders during St Patrick's Day festivities.

Two loyalist splinter groups have been added to the government list of banned terrorist organisations. The Orange Volunteers and the Red Hand Defenders have been responsible for more than 20 attacks on Catholic premises recently.



THE chef Clarissa Dickinson Wright travelled in style when she was installed yesterday as the first woman Rector of Aberdeen University (Gillian Harris writes). Miss Dickinson Wright, half of the BBC's *Two Fat Ladies*, arrived astride a Triumph motorcycle and was carried shoulder-high by members of the rugby team to the bar. She immediately got to grips with one of the students' biggest beefs by

Chef puts university food on a steep learning curve

promising to tackle culinary standards at the 500-year-old university, and rewarded those who had voted for her with a recipe made from potato, cab-

bage and sausage to suit small budgets. "The food could do with a lot of work and I am sure the university and I will have some good dialogue about

it," Miss Dickinson Wright said. She also intends to join the fight against tuition fees. "Students should at least be entitled to enjoy the educational process. To have a milestone round your neck at such a young age seems to be totally wrong," she said.

Ms Dickinson Wright's election followed the death of Allan MacCarty, the deputy leader of the Scottish National Party.

Irish warned of child 'products'

BY AUDREY MAGEE, IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

CHILDREN planned by parents who use contraception are "unhappy and resentful" and destined to be trouble makers, the Archbishop of Dublin said yesterday. Dr Desmond Connell's comments provoked immediate outrage among many people in Ireland, where family planning has been used since the 1970s.

He told students in a speech at Maynooth Roman Catholic University: "A profound alteration in the relationship between parent and child may result when the child is no longer welcomed as a gift but produced as it were to order."

"Parental attitudes would thereby be affected, creating a sense of consumer ownership as well as a new anxiety to win and retain the child's affections. The child no longer belongs to the family in a personal sense if it is radically a product, rather than a person."

"No child can be happy as a product. The child will find no meaning in a life produced by technology."

Tony O'Brien, chief executive of the Irish Family Planning Association, said it was "terribly sad that in 1999 the archbishop is perpetuating such nonsense".

Noreen Byrne, chairwoman of the National Women's Council, said his comments were "unkind".

Aidan O'Keefe of Leaven, the support group for priests who have left the Church to marry, said: "It seems that the

FAMILIES AT WAR

A churchman has called for legal reform to prevent couples using children as weapons in acrimonious break-ups (writes Paul Wilkinson). Stephen Lowe, the Archbishop of Sheffield, who this month becomes Bishop of Hulme, Manchester, said that past battlegrounds of money and property had been largely settled by legislation, leaving children as tools by which warring partners hurt each other. "One partner can seek to stop the other from seeing them after a break-up. Or the child's mind can be poisoned with hate by one partner for the other. Language used by some partners towards the other can be quite extraordinary, damaging children for the rest of their lives."

Catholic Church is averse to what most people are doing so maybe it is time for the public to demand that the leaders advocating this kind of nonsense are not kept in office any longer."

Dr Connell, 72, an arch-conservative, made his comments at a meeting of the anti-abortion Life Society. The meeting was organised to commemorate *Humanae Vitae*, the 1968 encyclical from Pope Paul VI outlining the Church's opposition to contraception.

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	TECNIK TRICENT GAS OR ELECTRIC HOOD, RRP £159	£75
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Islanders win right to fight for their home

A REFUGEE evicted from his island home in the Indian Ocean by Britain 30 years ago was given permission yesterday to bring a High Court action against the Government.

Louis Bancoult is among 3,000 people seeking the right to return to the homes they lost in the Chagos archipelago when Britain allowed America to build defence installations on the Diego Garcia. In a test case, he won permission from a judge to pursue his claim that the British Government acted unlawfully.

Speaking by telephone from Port Louis in Mauritius, to where he was forced into poverty-stricken exile 1,200 miles from home in 1968, Mr Bancoult, 35, said: "We were uprooted from our motherland where we were living in peace and dumped here."

"The British Government must accept its responsibility towards its citizens and put right this terrible wrong. It is like David fighting Goliath but I believe we can win in the end. People without a country are like a tree without roots."

Mr Bancoult, an electrician who is married with three children, was four when he accompanied his parents to Mauritius for his sister Noelle to have medical treatment. The family was prevented from returning by the British authorities, who told them that ships were no longer calling at the Chagos islands.

About 15 members of the Chagos Refugees Group, of which Mr Bancoult is chairman, celebrated their High Court success with soft drinks, and traditional songs and dances at his modest home in the poor district of Cassis. As a British Dependent Territory citizen he receives legal aid for his court battle, and he hopes

The Ilois people will have their eviction dispute heard in court, reports Michael Horsnell

to come to London, and meet the Foreign Secretary.

The Chagos islanders had arrived with few possessions in Mauritius, where unemployment was high. Britain had made no provision for them. Mr Bancoult said: "The plight of our people is bad. We do not have good access to education, most are unemployed, and there are many social problems. Justice has got to be done. We are desperate to go home."

He was evicted from Peros Banhos where his paternal grandparents and great-grandparents are buried.

Sydney Kentridge, QC, his counsel, claimed that the authorities "rode roughshod" over the human rights of the islanders, known as the Ilois.

The application for leave to seek judicial review had been opposed by the Government and HM Commissioner for the British Indian Ocean Territory, Philip Sales, for the Government, argued that the High Court in London had no jurisdiction and that the case should go to a colonial court.

After Mr Justice Scott Baker's ruling, Mr Bancoult's solicitor, Richard Gifford, said outside court that the islanders wanted to return to their self-sufficient life of farming, fishing and labouring.

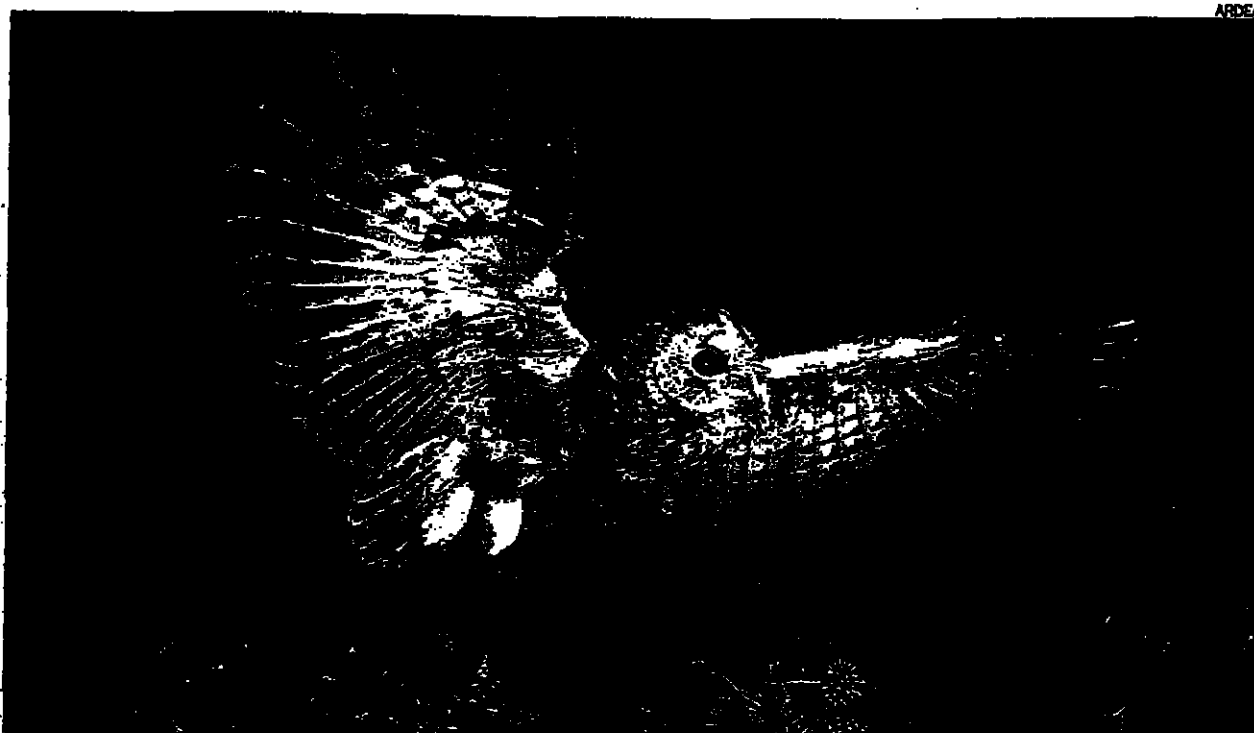
In his ruling, the judge said that when the islanders were

cleared out, "no one consulted the unfortunate Ilois".

Hitherto, he said, "life went serenely on for the Ilois people until 1965 when Great Britain and the USA agreed that the islands should be used as an important strategic defence base." Between 1967 and 1973 the Ilois were required to leave their homes for Mauritius, often travelling in adverse conditions and "suffering extreme destitution and malnutrition".

They were permanently barred from their Chagos homes under a 1971 Immigration Ordinance introduced by HM Commissioner for the colony. The judge said the Ilois recognised that defence considerations limited their ability to return to Diego Garcia itself, but were seeking the right to return to outlying islands.

The Foreign Office said later that it would be defending its position "robustly" at a full court hearing later this year.



Owl holds clue to cutting jet noise

THE secrets of the silent swoop of the owl have been discovered by researchers who want to produce quieter aircraft (Nick Nuttall writes).

Scientists at Southampton University and Nasa's Langley Research Center in Virginia found three key features on the wings of nature's stealth bomber. Most important, down on the feathers on the upper surface kills noise above two kilohertz. Second, most birds' wings have sharp, clean edges

like those of an aircraft but the owl has a serrated edge, like a saw, on its primary feathers. This creates tiny, streamlined eddies as the wing moves. The third feature that reduces noise is the trailing edge of the

wings, likened to the fringe on a scarf. Without this, the airflow would create a sound like a flute, Geoffrey Lilley, an acoustics expert and professor emeritus at Southampton University, said. "The owl is not

really silent but the major noise generated is very low frequency," Professor Lilley said yesterday. "The little prey the owl feeds on has good hearing in frequencies over two kilohertz. If the owl makes any noise above this, the prey runs away. If we understand what nature does then perhaps we can adapt this to reduce the noise of aircraft."

The findings will be presented to an American Acoustical Society meeting this month.

Mother's voice helps to fatten farm stock

By Nick Nuttall
TECHNOLOGY
CORRESPONDENT

PLAYING back the clucks of mother hens to newborn chicks could help to boost farm profits, scientists claim.

Researchers have found that recordings of the sounds made by mothers around feeding time increase the appetites of young farmyard animals.

In tests chicks played feeding calls grew up to 20 per cent faster in the first three weeks. Turkey chicks respond similarly as do piglets who hear a sow's feeding time grunts.

Sows normally suckle once an hour. The scientists managed to make the piglets demand feeding every 50 minutes, boosting their weight gain in the first few weeks of life.

The work, reported in *New Scientist*, has been done by researchers at the Atlantic Veterinary College at the University of Prince Edward Island in Canada. Luis Bate, one of the researchers, said that the animals responded only to sounds made by mothers around feeding time.

HUMAN CLONING NOW A REALITY?

Schools cut out to be at the top

By Hannah Betts

A SCHOOL that has amassed 35,000 tokens in the Times Free Books for Schools scheme welcomed a special visitor from darkest Peru yesterday.

HarperCollins, the publisher that is donating books for the scheme, was so impressed by Whitegate Primary School, Nottinghamshire, that it sent Paddington Bear to deliver its order.

Whitegate is one of the enterprising schools that have harnessed community support to collect more than 30,000 tokens as the scheme enters its third month.

Pubs and newsagents have joined Whitegate's parents, grandparents, uncles and aunts in rallying behind the school's campaign. As a result, pupils turn up with sackfuls of tokens every day.

Sandwell County Primary School in Leicestershire attributes its 30,000-plus tokens to a campaign run with military precision. Children received orders to spend half-term searching for tokens and more than 8,000 were collected in the week.

At RAF Stanmore, a nearby airbase, a stop-and-search policy is being run on Sandwell's



behalf. The husband of one of the school's support staff "confiscates" tokens from all newspaper-carrying personnel as they pass through the main gates.

Of the one billion tokens available through the scheme, 11 million have been redeemed by the nation's schools so far, enough for 60,000 books. Eighty six per cent of the schools eligible for the scheme have registered to date, a total of more than 30,000.

□ If you have a story about how your school is collecting tokens, please call 0171-895-9018 (office hours only).

□ Today's token can be found on page 26.

Village postman is sent packing

By Simon de Bruxelles

A FUGITIVE has occupied a remote community and driven out the local man in uniform. In the wild west of Wales, it seems that the village of Wiseman's Bridge just isn't big enough for an aggressive pheasant and a frightened postman.

The pheasant escaped from a local hunt and settled on the village green last November. Local people named it Henry and say that it gets on well with everyone except the postman, Gerald Lloyd, 59. Every time he gets out of his van, the bird runs at him squawking and flapping.

Mr Lloyd is now refusing to make deliveries while the bird is free. The villagers are refusing to allow Henry to be shot or moved, so for ten days they have been making the 14-mile round trip to Tenby to collect mail.

June Gibbons, a community nurse, said: "Henry is a

friendly bird and wanders around the village for people to feed him. He's been no trouble but whenever the post van goes past, Henry sits up on the hedge and flaps quite aggressively."

Christine Sibery, one of the villagers who collects the mail, said: "Anyone would think it was a Rottweiler."

The Royal Mail has contacted the nearby Hean Castle Estate to demand that a gamekeeper take action. Mr Lloyd has admitted hitting the bird with a stick in self-defence, and other postmen are said to have been attacked. It is thought that the red van or the uniform may be the problem.

Val Boddien, a mail spokeswoman, said: "The pheasant has been chasing postmen and if it is shooed away it flies up and could cause damage to someone's eyes. We are not prepared to put our postmen at risk."



With the news moving from 10pm you'll be able to enjoy feature length dramas without the interruption.

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This Saturday in the times

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The way they were: Springfield receives the 1966 best girl singer award and Tom Jones best male singer. Paul McCartney and Ringo Starr of The Beatles celebrated a best-group award

Tributes to 'the best songstress'

Robin Young on how music world will remember Dusty Springfield

TRIBUTES flowed in yesterday for Dusty Springfield, who was hailed as a pop icon for a generation. The singer died aged 59 on Tuesday night at her home in Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, after a four-year battle with breast cancer.

Her hits on both sides of the Atlantic included *I Only Want To Be With You*, *I Just Don't Know What To Do With Myself*, and *You Don't Have To Say You Love Me*. Lulu, a contemporary singer and a close friend, said: "I am terribly sad at her loss, but at the same time relieved that she is no longer suffering."

Another friend and recording star of the 1960s, Cilla Black, said: "She was an incredible artist. I'm very sad and deeply shocked."

Neil Tennant and Chris Lowe of the Pet Shop Boys, whose collaboration with Miss Springfield brought her back to the hit parade in 1987, said: "It was a dream come true when Dusty Springfield agreed to sing with us on the song *What Have I Done To Deserve This?* She hadn't recorded for several years but as soon as she arrived in the studio and began to sing, we knew that the greatest female singer Britain has ever produced was still on brilliant form. We were in awe of her. "Dusty was a tender, exila-

rating and soulful singer, incredibly intelligent at phrasing a song, painstakingly building it up to a thrilling climax. She was also warm and funny. We are proud to have been a small part of her fabulous career."

The nightclub owner Peter Springfield, who signed Miss Springfield for his Hippodrome label in the mid-1960s, said: "In my opinion, hers was the original Girl Power. She was a very strong character throughout her career and no one pushed her around. If you were ever to give out a crown for the Queen of Pop in Great Britain, it would be to her."

Three long-serving Radio 2 presenters paid tribute to Miss Springfield as one of the best singers the country has ever produced. Ken Bruce called her "possibly the finest female soul voice to come out of Britain", adding: "She was highly appreciated in the U.S. where she was right up there with the Motown greats."

Johnnie Walker said: "She really was one of the great Brit-

ish singers. She could do anything from a beautiful ballad to making a really good soul record like *Dusty in Memphis*. It is very sad that we have lost her. She will be greatly missed." Brian Matthew added: "She was always as demanding of herself as of those around her that she worked with."

Mike Gill, who worked with the singer for nearly 32 years, first as her press agent and then looking after her back catalogue, said: "She was very warm and great fun to be with. Hers was the greatest voice ever produced by a female in this country. She championed a new type of music in the early Sixties when she brought Tamla Motown to Britain, which is something that has always been overlooked."

Mike Hurst, the third member of the folk group The Springfields until Dusty and her brother Tom decided to go solo, said: "I have her to thank for all my life in pop. To me she was the best female singer this country every produced."

Obituary, page 25

'ON THE DAYS I DON'T HAVE WARM FEELINGS
TOWARDS THE PRESIDENT,
I REGRET THE ENTIRE
RELATIONSHIP AND
EVER HAVING MET HIM.'



ONLY TWO PEOPLE KNOW THE TRUTH.
NOW ONE OF THEM SPEAKS OUT.

MONICA: THE INTERVIEW

Emotional diva who put the soul into pop

BY DAVID SINCLAIR, POP CRITIC

IN THE 1960s, before irony and cool detachment became essential accoutrements for any budding star, Dusty Springfield was a pop diva in the traditional sense — vibrant, emotional and, with her trademark blond bouffant hair and black eye shadow, glamorous.

Although best known as the queen of the dramatic ballad, Springfield was really the first British soul singer. Whether gracefully negotiating the high, lilting folk refrain of the Springfield's 1962 hit *Island of Dreams* or belting out the Motown-influenced tune of her first solo hit, *I Only Want To Be With You*, she brought authority and a surprising depth of feeling to lyrics notable for their simplicity of expression. Indeed, the words of her biggest hit, *You Don't Have To Say You Love Me*, were penned by her manager in ten minutes on the back of an envelope.

Once established, she released a string of hits that became part of the fabric of British pop: *I Just Don't Know*

What To Do With Myself, *In the Middle of Nowhere*, *Going Back* and *I Close My Eyes and Count To Ten*, among many others.

However, it was not until 1969 that she recorded with American soul musicians, an experience that resulted in her finest album, *Dusty in Memphis*, from which her last and best major hit, *Son of a Preacher Man*, was taken.

Her influence, both as a singer and as a discreet gay icon, was manifest in the work of later performers, including Pet Shop Boys, with whom Springfield collaborated on the 1987 hit *What Have I Done To Deserve This*, and Annie Lennox, who enjoyed her first taste of pop stardom in 1979 as a member of The Tourists singing a version of *I Only Want To Be With You*.

As much a part of 1960s Britain as the miniskirt and Mary Quant, Springfield made an indelible mark on a pop industry still finding its feet, and leaves behind a legacy of hits that is outstanding by any standards.

Sailor got drunk flying club class

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE EDITOR

A SAILOR who has been dismissed for being drunk and abusive on a commercial flight home from Iceland was travelling business class, courtesy of the Royal Navy.

Lewis Lingard-Lane, a 25-year-old operator maintainer from HMS Gloucester, a Type 42 destroyer, took advantage of a perk available to all ranks who need to fly commercial when on duty: they can book club class if the flight lasts longer than two and a half hours.

Lingard-Lane, who pleaded guilty at a court martial in Portsmouth to two charges of being drunk and being insubordinate to a senior officer, helped himself to two Irish cream whiskies, two whisky mixers and a vodka and orange while sitting in a business class VIP lounge at Reykjavik airport. Later, from his club class seat on the Icelandair plane, he argued with a stewardess and repeatedly swore at a senior officer.

Yesterday a Royal Navy spokesman explained that the rule allowing all ranks to travel business class had been introduced to ensure that person-

nel could "continue to work during the flight and be effective on arrival". Whenever possible, the spokesman said, personnel returning home from a tour of duty would use RAF troop aircraft. But if one was not available, all personnel "irrespective of rank" were allowed to travel business class, provided it was a journey of more than two and a half hours. The same rule applied to the Army and the RAF.

Lingard-Lane, of Stourbridge, West Midlands, had completed his tour of duty on HMS Gloucester and was booked business class on a civilian airliner because there was no RAF transport available. The cheapest flight on Icelandair from Reykjavik to Heathrow is currently £198 for a return economy fare. This compares with a return business class fare of £657. A one-way fare would be £498, whether business or economy.

The Navy spokesman said that the Ministry of Defence had arranged special concessionary rates with airlines. "So it's wrong to compare normal club class rates with economy fares."

In praise of the soapbox socialist

Alan Hamilton hears tributes paid in memory of the witty, charismatic and highly unconventional Lord Soper

LORD SOPER, the Methodist minister and soapbox evangelist, believed that socialism was the Kingdom of God, so far as politics and economics would allow, his memorial service at Westminster Abbey was told yesterday.

His socialism was the practical expression of the Christian faith, and he maintained to the end that the Labour Party should be fundamentally socialist. For him, capitalism was the creed of the individual, the Rev Peter Stephens, President of the Methodist Conference, told a packed abbey.

But Lord Soper, who died in December aged 95, was decidedly Old Labour, if the figures from a past socialist age peering in the congregation were anything to go by. Many are now ennobled, but they used to be known as Mary Wilson, Barbara Castle, Jim Callaghan, Shirley Williams and Len Murray, one-time general secretary of the TUC. Most prominent, and still determinedly unennobled, was Tony

Benn, who added to the readings from St. Matthew and Philippians one from *Tribune*, the left-wing weekly to which Lord Soper was a regular contributor. In a world of whirling weathercocks, Lord Soper was a signpost, Mr Benn said.

A familiar figure, even at a great age, in long black cassock bound with a leather belt, Lord Soper was most at home on his soapbox in front of a crowd at Speaker's Corner or Tower Hill, the Rev Dr Colin Morris, a former head of BBC religious affairs, said in a sermon. "They were his constituency, his parish, his extended family, and he gave them all he had."

Dr Morris said: "Donald was a Christian because he believed it to be true that God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself. He was a socialist because he believed it to be true that from each according to his ability, to each ac-

cording to his need must be the master idea behind civilised society. And he was a pacifist because he believed it to be true that peacemakers shall be called the children of God."

Lord Soper, a tireless campaigner against war, had been asked at

have been anything, but he only wanted to be one thing: not a prince of the church, a political leader or a distinguished academic — just one of John Wesley's preachers.

Lord Soper had sided with the miners during the General Strike, had destroyed Oswald Mosley in debate at the Cambridge Union, and had seen abject poverty as a young minister in the Old Kent Road.

According to Dr Morris, he was a holy man but not a solemn one. "There are holy people whose faith is so austere, whose spirituality is so intense, that one is almost intimidated by them. There was nothing forbidding about Donald. The word that always comes to mind when I think of him is debonair — witty, gallant, courteous. He wasn't a conventional saint, he had too well a developed sense of the ridiculous for that. And he had his faults, for which thank God, for

with his talents he would have been unbearable otherwise."

Dr Morris said that Lord Soper made the Christian doctrine of redemption credible because he himself looked redeemed. He was articulate, witty, well fed. Indeed, he believed that if people were to practise virtue they must first enjoy the encouragement of food, clothes and shelter. But he was at heart a very simple man.

Cheered by the rousing hymns of Charles Wesley and Isaac Watts, the congregation heard the actor Colin Welland read some of Lord Soper's aphorisms, including: "Christianity would never have been seen on this planet if Jesus had taken up the sword."

Yet Lord Soper's favourite cartoon was the violent *Tom and Jerry*. Still, he did once say that the God in whom he believed was as much interested in human laughter as in human progress.



Admiring the bust of their father at Westminster Abbey yesterday, Lord Soper's daughters, from left: Judith Jenkins, Ann Horn, Caroline Blacker and Bridget Kemmis



Granddaughters Alice Blacker, left, and Catherine Jenkins

'The Speaker's Corner crowd were his constituency, his parish, his extended family, and he gave them all he had'

Drug-taking is 'impossible to stop at raves'

By IAN MURRAY, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

DRUG-TAKING at organised rave parties cannot be prevented no matter how rigorous the security, and casualties from overdose are therefore inevitable, according to a report of what happened at one event.

In the first recorded study of rave casualties, the journal *Pre-hospital Medicine* describes what happened at a party attended by 8,500 people at Wembley Arena on New Year's Eve, 1997.

About 200 staff were on hand to control the crowds, all of whom were checked to make sure that they had tickets and were 18 or older. Anyone appearing to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs was refused entry.

Once through the door the ticket holders were directed to one of 50 search lines, where they were required to empty their pockets and remove their shoes and socks before being subjected to a full body search. Coats and bags were also searched. The performers were also searched and their bags and equipment thoroughly checked on entry.

The security guards confiscated and destroyed 33 types of drug, including aspirin, Ecstasy and amphetamines. Anyone who claimed they needed drugs for a medical condition was sent to see the doctor on site for the story to be verified. The security guards also con-

fiscated chewing gum, used to combat teeth grinding, which is a common side-effect of taking Ecstasy. The cumulative effects of thousands spitting out gum would also have caused major cleaning problems.

Vicks Vapo-rub was also prohibited as some ravers rub it on their chests and faces then take up their tops or hoods to cover their faces. "This is thought to produce a 'high' and can relieve some of the effects of 'coming-down' after taking Ecstasy. Nasal inhalers were not allowed because they can be used to hold and deliver drugs.


Despite all these precautions, the doctor, four nurses and 19 first-aiders on duty dealt with 79 "casualties" — including 20 staff who developed severe headaches. Of the remainder, drugs were a contributing factor in 34 cases.

The commonest misused drugs were amphetamines followed by Ecstasy and cocaine. There was only a small amount of heroin and even less cannabis. Pro-plus, a concentrated caffeine, was also being taken in combination.

The use of drugs was probably much more widespread, since the medical team dealt only with those who collapsed. "Either drugs were being taken before entry or they were undetected by the search procedure," the report says.

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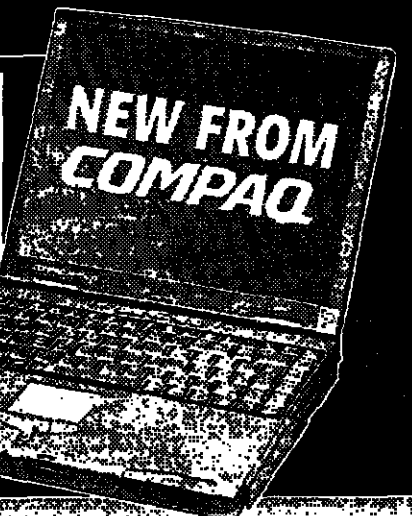
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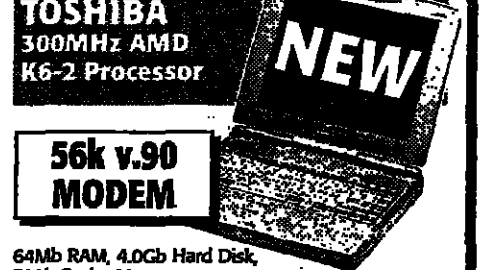


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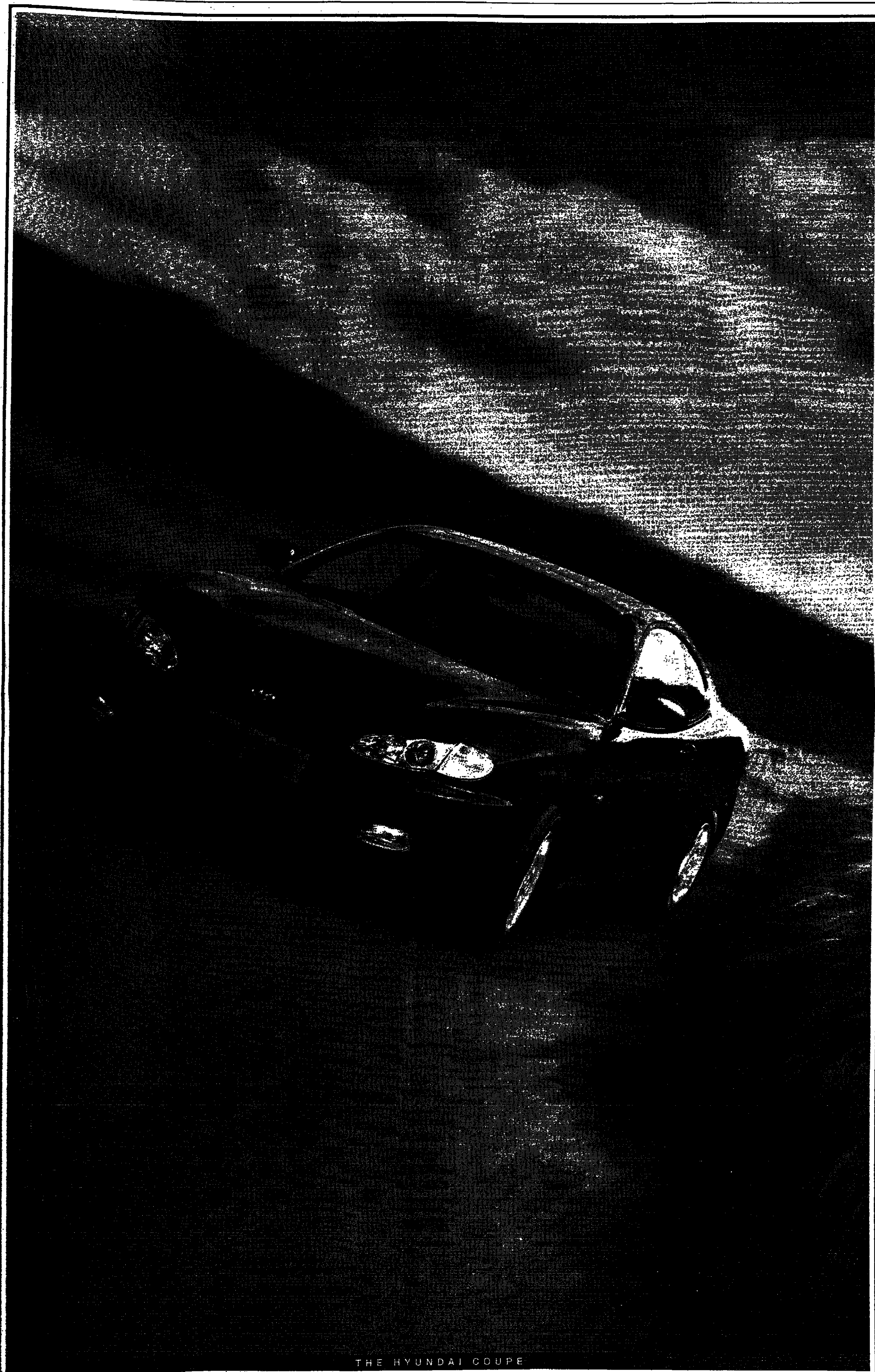


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British troops faced Kosovo clash

Force was ready to rescue monitors from the Serbs, writes Michael Evans in Petrovec, Macedonia

BRITISH troops were within minutes of moving into Kosovo as a fighting unit, backed by combat aircraft and helicopters, after 21 international monitors were detained by Serb forces, it emerged yesterday.

Nearly 300 soldiers from the 1st Battalion King's Own Royal Border Regiment, part of the Nato "extraction force" based in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, were ordered to launch what would have been the first mission inside Kosovo since the 2,300-man, French-led rescue unit became fully operational on January 15.

The 21 monitors, including several Britons, from the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) verification mission, were detained by the Serbs at the end of last week as they tried to enter the Yugoslav province from Macedonia.

After a 24-hour stand-off during which the monitors locked themselves in their Land Rovers, with armed soldiers surrounding them, the

Serbs agreed to release them. But the Serb decision to let the monitors into Kosovo came only after Nato warned Belgrade that a heavily armed extraction force was on standby to move into the province.

Yesterday, at Petrovec, a Macedonian airbase six miles from the Kosovo border used by the extraction force, British officers disclosed that a full-scale rescue operation had been put into action, authorised by General Wesley Clark, Nato's Supreme Allied Commander Europe.

A heavily armed force, consisting of 280 soldiers from the King's Own Royal Border Regiment in 21 Warrior armoured combat vehicles, and a similar-sized Italian infantry company backed by six Mangusta attack helicopters, was waiting for the signal to go.

A spokesman for the British regiment said: "We were on the point of leaving for the border, with literally minutes to go, when word came back that the monitors had been released." Nato had assigned fighter aircraft from bases in Italy to provide air support.

Officers from the King's Own Royal Border Regiment said the plan had been to seize the high ground round the border town of Deneral Jankovic, where the monitors were being held, and make it clear to the Serbs that action would be taken unless the 21 people were released. "There was no question of us going in with all guns blazing, but we would



British soldiers — members of Nato's "extraction force" — at their base in Krivolak in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on Tuesday

have gone as a deterrent force to help bring the situation under control," one officer said.

However, they were fully prepared for action. By the time the force was ready to move, it was equipped with Milan anti-tank weapons, mor-

tars and ammunition. The Warriors also had fully loaded 30mm cannons. The British troops ready for Kosovo action came from the Burma Company Group of the King's Own Royal Border Regiment. They were first alerted at 3pm last

Friday. The operation was called off at 7.45pm.

The confrontation with the Serb border troops and military police began when they insisted on searching the OSCE vehicles. The Serbs were told they had no right to obstruct

the monitoring team because it was protected by diplomatic immunity. Even after the monitors locked themselves into their Land Rovers, the Serbs tried to force the doors open with crowbars. "It was not a hostage situation, but they

were not allowed to go anywhere," a British officer said. Britain has 600 soldiers with the extraction force, including a large engineering and logistics element, which is part of the growing British commitment to Kosovo.



Cook's think tank will reassess 'ethical' foreign policy

A new government-sponsored think tank launched yesterday is to take a hard look at Robin Cook's vaunted "ethical foreign policy" to see whether it is working.

The Foreign Policy Centre, set up by Tony Blair and Mr Cook to bring new thinking to British diplomacy, has identified this area of Labour policy as one that most urgently needs re-examination. The policy has been criticised as ineffective and self-defeating, and has been blamed by critics for the mud-

The strategy is not to leave diplomacy to diplomats alone, writes Michael Binyon

The independently funded centre will initially be run on a shoestring, with a director and ten researchers. Mark Leonard, best known for his proposals to rebrand Britain — dubbed "cool Britannia" — and for the Demos pamphlet on the monarchy, was appointed director in December with a remit to broaden public debate on foreign policy, rethink its goals, underline its links to issues such as crime, drugs and

jobs, and bring a wider group of people into decision-making. Ethical foreign policy was chosen as one of the first research projects.

Mr Leonard said it was looked at simply in terms of arms exports and military aid for repressive regimes. "It should not be a bolt-on issue. This should run through every aspect of foreign policy."

He said decisions were too often taken simply on the basis of whether

they were in the national interest. There was none of the debate or constraints that surrounded domestic policy.

He identified four tests by which foreign policy should be measured: did it have public support; was it in line with the Government's aims; was it effective; and did it meet Labour's ideological goal and chime in with the Government's values.

Other issues where the centre wants new thinking independent of the diplomatic service or the Royal Institute for International Affairs are the future of

the Commonwealth, Internet regulation, teaching foreign policy in schools, new missions for Europe, democratising diplomacy, global corporate citizenship and a re-examination of such concepts as sovereignty, power, Britishness, the national interests and a "just" war.

The new centre is likely to run into opposition from diplomats, who might see its goals as naive and its methods as amateur. It will make wide use of focus groups, opinion polls and field work, and wants to talk to politicians and ecowarriors, regimes and rebels, diaspora communities and the coun-

tries from which they come. It says there is little domestic check on bad foreign policy because the public is not involved in the debate. But the Government gets blamed when things go wrong, and scandals such as the Pergam dam and the arms-to-Iraq affair can become a political minefield.

"Foreign policy affects everything in our lives," Mr Leonard said. "It is too important to be left to diplomats alone — every person, company and charity has a duty to get involved. We need totally to rethink what foreign policy is and how we make it."

Santer poised to turn his back on Cresson

FROM CHARLES BRENNER IN BRUSSELS

JACQUES SANTER, President of the European Commission, yesterday set the scene for an attempt to oust Edith Cresson, the sleazebag French Commissioner, and other members of his team if their conduct is found to be a high-level inquiry.

For the first time, Mr Santer dropped his public support for commissioners who are in the sights of outside investigators, due to report on March 15. Mme Cresson, a former French Socialist Prime Minister, has borne the brunt of charges by the European Parliament that she engaged in cronyism and other shady practices.

Launching a new code of conduct to enforce the integrity of the beleaguered Brussels executive, Mr Santer said the "right conclusion" must be drawn if the independent inquiry finds wrongdoing. "If any commissioners are put into question, they must conduct themselves as political figures and draw their conclusions."

This implied demand for resignation broke with Mr Santer's previous insistence on the "collegiality" of the Commission, the principle under which all 20 members are supposed to share equal responsibility.

In a sign of the bad blood among the top Eurocrats, Mme Cresson struck back last night, saying she had no intention of resigning and found it incredible that the President could be about to jettison her. The outspoken Commissioner, who is in charge of education and science, views herself as a scapegoat and a victim of German-inspired political machinations.

Given Mme Cresson's defiance, the scene is being set for a messy political battle involving the French Government in the event of a negative report by the inquiry.



Cresson: heading for a messy confrontation

Jackal denies links to Castro

Paris: Carlos the Jackal has written to the French press from his prison cell at La Santé to deny that his terrorist activities had been financed by the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro (Adam Sage writes).

His letter comes after reports that Cuba had given him passports, money and arms at

a time when he was the world's most feared terrorist. Last week a former Cuban Interior Ministry official told the French secret service that Carlos, whose real name is Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, had received logistical support from President Castro, Juan Antonio Rodriguez, who has defect-

ed to the US, said that Carlos had been given help in fleeing French justice after staging an assassination in Paris in 1975.

Señor Rodriguez was questioned after the French authorities were asked to investigate Señor Castro for "international drug trafficking, kidnapping, torture and murder".

Holocaust museums oppose memorial

FROM ROGER BOYES IN BONN

THE directors of seven concentration camp museums rebelled yesterday against the German Government's plan to construct a Holocaust Memorial in the centre of Berlin.

Their opposition was timed to coincide with the beginning of a parliamentary inquiry into how a memorial to murdered European Jews should be designed. In an open letter, they said: "Parliament is facing a fundamental decision — it is about how the Holocaust should be anchored in the cultural memory of Germany."

Peter Eisenman, an American architect, seemed to have the edge over other entries with a plan for some 4,000 large stones laid out like a top-survey graveyard. The Social Democrat Government, however, has doubts, above all about the scale of the memorial, and Michael Naumann, the Culture Minister, initiated a compromise plan: around 2,500 stones should form the artistic core and flanking one side of it should be a Holocaust museum. The museum, he said, would house a million books about German crimes in the war as well as interactive tools for schoolchildren.

But the directors of Belsen, Buchenwald, Dachau, Dora, Neuengamme, Ravensbrück and Sachsenhausen called on MPs to ditch the plan, saying resources should be spent on the original camps so that visitors could see the real site of the horror rather than an artistic representation.

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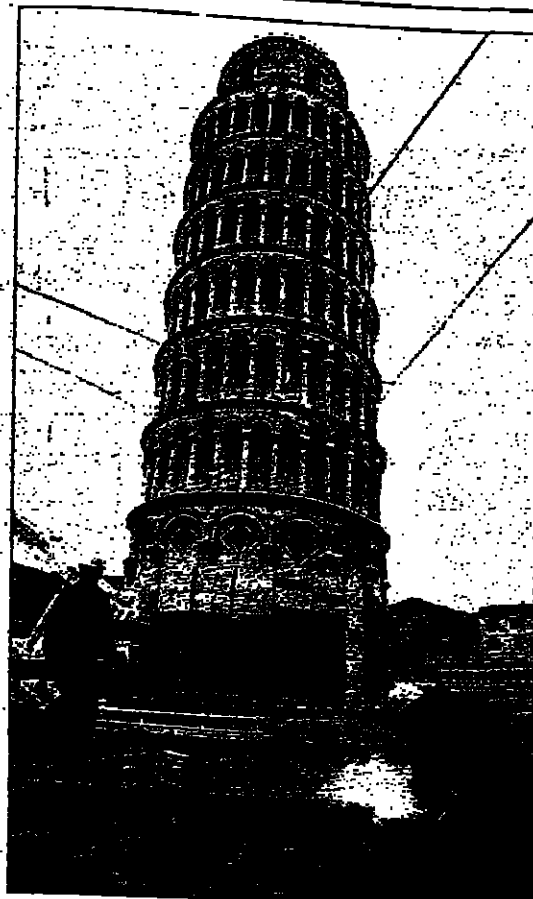
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Work begins on the latest attempt to straighten the Leaning Tower of Pisa

Engineers give Pisa a nudge

Rome: The Leaning Tower of Pisa, subsiding for centuries, has moved fractionally back towards the upright (Richard Owen writes).

"The tower has shifted back towards the vertical by 1.5mm (0.06in) in under a month," said Carlo Viggiani, one of the engineers involved. "When you consider that it has been leaning southwards out of true at the rate of one millimetre a year, this is a major victory."

Il Messaggero, the Rome daily, declared: "A miracle on the Field of Miracles", referring to the medieval name for the meadow of unstable, saturated sandy soil on which the tower stands.

In the face of protests from experts who think the "save the tower" plan will worsen the tilt, engineers have been removing soil on the side opposite the "lean" after attaching steel cables to the tower to stabilise it. "It worked," said a jubilant Signor Viggiani.

www.english.com/gt/builtings/italy/pisa.htm — Details of the construction of the tower.
www.english.com/gt/builtings/italy/pisa.htm — Details of the construction of the tower.
Read — Comment by Arvind International.

Referees 'bribed with Rolexes and callgirls'

FOOTBALL referees overseeing big European matches expect to be supplied with £2,000-a-night callgirls, Rolex watches and fur coats for their wives, a French court heard yesterday. Top clubs are happy to comply with the demands in the hope of winning penalties and other decisions in their favour, the court in Bordeaux was told.

The allegations came at the end of a corruption trial involving directors of the leading French club Les Girondins de Bordeaux, which was said to have built up a £50 million (£4.9 million) slush fund to buy games. Manchester United were the victims of one of a series of transactions used by Bordeaux to feed its fund, it was alleged.

The French club's former managing director, Didier Couécou, its general secretary, Hervé Biat, and a Croatian agent, Ilija Burić, face prison sentences of up to two years if found guilty of fraud. Mr Burić said Bordeaux's chairman, Claude Beuz, who died last year, decided in the 1980s that his club "needed to do what all the others do" and create a slush fund to curry favour with referees and linesmen.

"Afterwards, the referees started falling over themselves to come to Bordeaux," said Mr Burić, who was described by the prosecution as a "dangerous intermediary".

Adam Sage in Paris reports on a trial involving a top French soccer club

The defendant said match-day officials refereeing Bordeaux's biggest European games against the likes of Juventus and Dynamo Kiev were offered meals in the best French restaurants and rooms in the most luxurious hotels. Acting on behalf of M Beuz, he paid for Paris prostitutes who charged £2,000 a night. "We needed one for each of the four officials. When the refs were greedy, the girls stayed for two nights."

Perhaps suffering from guilt, the officials would then ask Mr Burić to find presents for their wives. "They left with big suitcases full of small watches, perfumes and fur coats," Mr Burić said. Real Madrid, which won the European Champions League last year, always offered linesmen Rolex watches, which cost between £1,500 and £4,000. "Real win all their matches 4-0," he said.

The court was shown a document dated on the day of an important encounter between Bordeaux and Naples, refereed by German officials. The

document said: "£30,000DM + 25,000DM + 25,000DM. Total 100,000DM - £342,000." M Biat withdrew the sum in cash from the club's bank account that evening, the court heard.

Questioned as witnesses on Tuesday, Joel Quiniou and Michel Vautrot, both experienced French referees, said they received "little symbolic presents" from clubs. "But in 15 years I have never known a delicate situation," said M Quiniou. M Biat and M Couécou said they never tried to find out the destination of the money they handled.

"You don't know anything and you don't ask any questions. That is your philosophy," said the prosecutor, Gilles Accomando. "That is right," replied M Couécou.

The court heard of the 1988 transfer of the Danish player Jesper Olsen from Manchester United to Bordeaux. An English version of the contract mentioned a transfer fee of £850,000. But a version in French, never shown to Manchester United, said the fee was £375,000. The difference was split between the player, his agent and Bordeaux's slush fund, the court heard.

" weren't you worried about signing two versions of the same contract?" the prosecutor asked M Couécou. "I signed a lot of things," he replied. The court will give its judgment later this month.

Gibraltar fury over gangster accusation

FROM GILES TREMLETT IN MADRID

OFFICIALS in Gibraltar yesterday denied claims that criminal gangs on the Rock have been prepared to turn their hands to murder and kidnapping as well as drug-running and money-laundering.

The allegations were made in a document handed to Tony Blair by José María Aznar, the Spanish Prime Minister, during a meeting in Germany last week. The document, leaked to *El Mundo* yesterday, provoked a vigorous denial from Peter Caruana, Chief Minister of Gibraltar. He said that the allegations were part of a Spanish campaign to "dirty the Rock's name". "Many things have happened to me, but nobody has ever accused me of complicity or tolerance of kidnapping and murder."

Spanish diplomats confirmed that the note was the first part of what Spain claimed was a detailed investigation proving Gibraltar's role in organised crime. They said a second part of the report was being prepared and would be sent to London.

The note handed to Mr Blair said Gibraltar's smugglers had turned from tobacco and small quantities of hashish to large drug shipments. **La Línea**: About 5,000 Spaniards from La Línea on the border with Gibraltar demonstrated yesterday for the lifting of restrictions that have affected 3,000 of them who work on the Rock (Dominique Searle writes).

Sharon joins call to quit Lebanon

Jerusalem: In a controversial proposal, Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Foreign Minister, yesterday urged Binyamin Netanyahu, the Prime Minister, to postpone the May 17 general election and instead form an emergency government to pull troops out of Lebanon (Christopher Walker writes). It was immediately rejected, but the call by Mr Sharon, architect of the costly 1982 invasion of Lebanon, was not lost on many Israelis convinced that the occupation must end. The Labour Party declared that Mr Sharon had no confidence in Mr Netanyahu's ability to solve the issue, but it too rejected delaying the poll.

Cook nuclear pledge

Moscow: Robin Cook visited a nuclear reprocessing plant in Murmansk where Russia's fleet of disintegrating nuclear submarines is based (Anna Blundy writes). The Foreign Secretary is on a three-day visit to Russia during which he will meet Yevgeni Primakov, the Prime Minister, in Sochi on the Black Sea. He expressed Britain's willingness to help Russia dispose of its nuclear waste and pledged £3 million in aid.

'Shoot on sight' order

Jakarta: Indonesia sent 3,000 troops to restore order on Ambon island, where more than 200 people have died in fighting between Muslims and Christians, and sacked the local police chief. General Wiranto, the armed forces' chief, ordered troops to shoot rioters on sight. In Jakarta, Muslim students called for a holy war against Christians on Ambon. (Reuters)

Taleban wall of death

Kabul: Two men convicted of sodomy by a Taleban court in Afghanistan were publicly crushed to death when a tank pushed a mud wall on them in Kandahar. In Kabul, Taleban soldiers slashed men's leather jackets, which are prohibited, as are some music, video recorders, televisions, cameras, brown paper bags and women's white socks. (AP/AFIP)

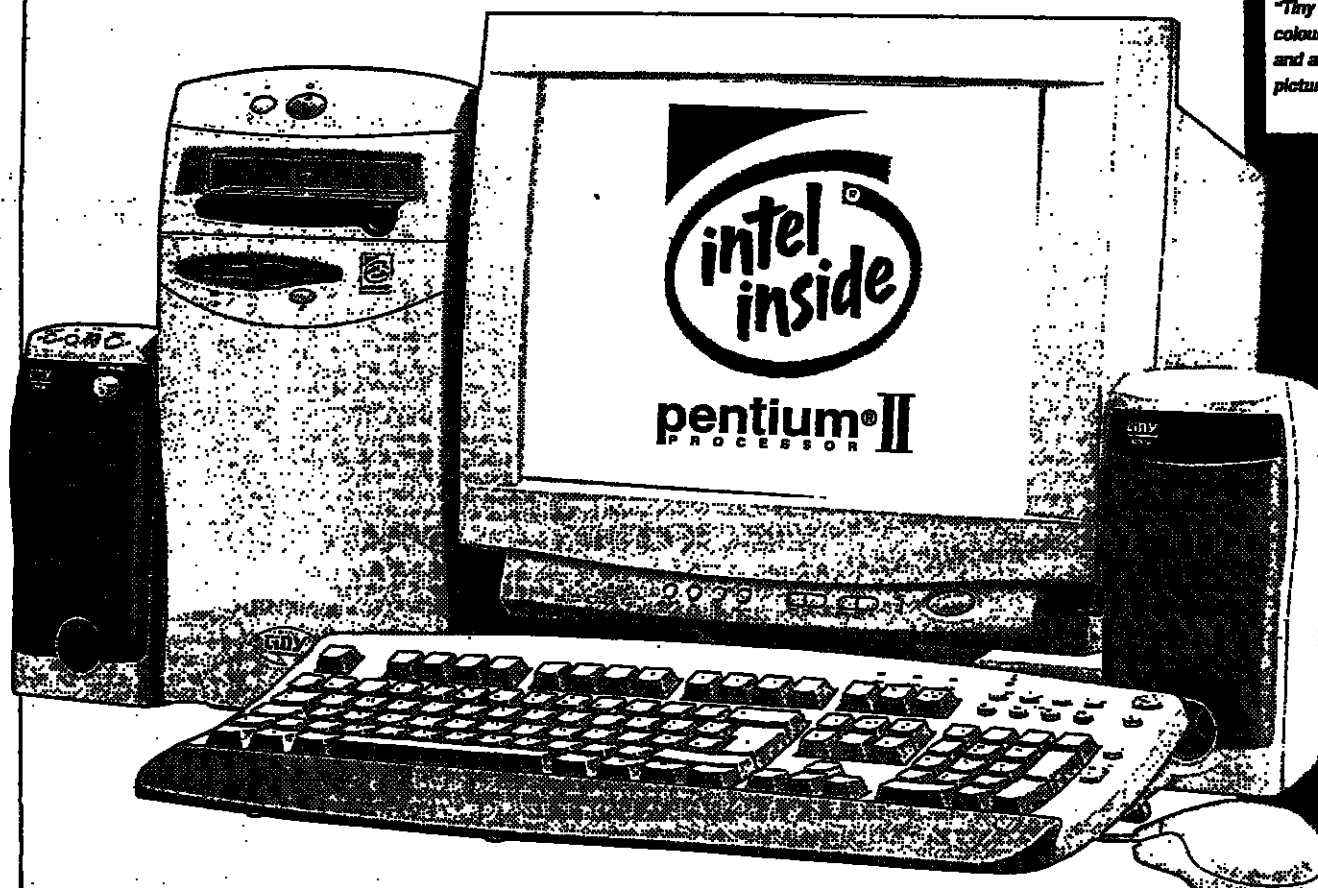
Skiers cancel holidays

Innsbruck: Austrian ski resorts are recording cancellations of up to 80 per cent after the avalanches that killed 38 people last week, officials said. Good snow conditions had brought a relatively good season to Austrian ski resorts before the disaster. A traditional festival organised in the Paznaun valley at the end of the skiing season has been cancelled. (AFP)

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Millions see last act of the Monica soap

AFTER days of leaks about President Clinton's sex drive, the despondency that nearly drove Monica Lewinsky to jump to her death and her hatred for Linda Tripp, Americans finally settled down to watch the full Monica last night.

There was a sense that their national soap opera might be nearly over or at least, as the fashionable phrase has it, reaching closure, as Ms Lewinsky told all to Barbara Walters, the *grande dame* of American television agony aunts.

ABC television complained that one set of leaks in the *New York Daily News* came from a tape that was "illegally obtained", but the network did not seem too worried about losing viewers because it promptly released excerpts of its own.

ABC also raised the price fivefold for its 30-second television advertisements, to \$800,000 (£500,000), and was hoping to attract an audience approaching the 62 million who tuned in for Oprah Win-

We were sex soulmates, Lewinsky boasts. Ian Brodie in Washington and Carol Midgley report

frey's chat with Michael Jackson six years ago.

This was the first time that Ms Lewinsky, 25, had talked outside the boundaries of the legal system about the sex-and-lies scandal that led to Mr Clinton's impeachment trial over their 11 trysts in the corridor and private study leading from the Oval Office, plus their intimate telephone chats over 18 months.

By Ms Lewinsky's account, there was a very intense sexual attraction between them from the beginning when she flashed her thong underwear to catch his attention, an act she described as a "small,

LINKS

Monica - The interview: The Jon Snow interview on Channel 4, 9.30pm today.

subtle, flirtatious gesture". The chemistry began with their first kiss: "We instantly felt very familiar and very comfortable with each other and it was amazing. He's a good kisser."

She described Mr Clinton as a "very sensual man" who, with his religious upbringing, struggled with his sensuality because he did not think it was right.

"I think he tries to hold himself back and then he can't any more because it's an energy you can't ignore," she said. The two of them were, as she put it, "sexual soulmates".

When Ms Walters asked if Mr Clinton did things to make her "happy and content", Ms Lewinsky answered curtly: "Yes."

Ms Walters asked about the time the President was on the

telephone discussing Bosnia while receiving oral sex. Ms Lewinsky admitted: "The truth is, there's an element of excitement and a little bit of danger involved."

When Ms Lewinsky accused Mr Clinton of treating her like a sex object, he broke down in tears: "He told me he never wanted me to feel bad and that's not what this relationship was about."

She told him she loved him and he said: "That means a lot to me" — but never said he loved her, even though there were times she thought he felt the same way by how he held and touched her.

Then there was the book of love poems by Walt Whitman that he gave her. She looked taken aback when Ms Walters told her that Mr Clinton gave the same book to his wife Hillary soon after they met.

Ms Lewinsky thought often of the First Lady, but never imagined the affair would be exposed. In apologising to Mrs Clinton and her daughter Chelsea she said: "I wouldn't

dream of asking them to forgive me."

Ms Lewinsky, her raven hair pushed back, came across as bright and animated, her eyes sparkling. She was much more at ease than in her tense

videotaped evidence for the Senate impeachment trial.

She admitted that the affair had been a painful time, but insisted: "This was about a man and a woman — not a President and an intern. We would,

talk, we would laugh, we would tell jokes." She added: "He was very tender with me, very affectionate."

Breaking up was hard. Mr Clinton tried several times to end the affair, causing the anguish that led Ms Lewinsky to confide in Ms Tripp when they worked together at the Pentagon, both refugees from the White House. Their friendship is now in shreds. "I pity her and would hate to be her," Ms Lewinsky said.

Kenneth Starr, the independent prosecutor, barred Ms Lewinsky under the terms of her immunity agreement from discussing the treatment she received from his office.

But his ban, widely criticised, does not extend to Andrew Morton's book *Monica's Story* nor, apparently, to Jon Snow's interview tonight on Channel 4.

The book discloses that she was so despondent over her treatment by Mr Starr's prosecutors when they first accosted her in a suburban Washington hotel that she briefly considered jumping from the tenth-floor window in their presence.

In the book Ms Lewinsky says that one of the prosecutors told her she faced 27 years in prison for perjury if she refused to co-operate with their criminal investigation of Mr Clinton. She says: "I couldn't bear to go to jail. I would come out an old lady and no one would ever want to marry me."

Mr Starr denies that his staff tried improperly to coerce Ms Lewinsky, but the Justice

Department is looking into the episode.

A new book alleges that Mr Clinton's telephone sex with Ms Lewinsky was tape-recorded by Mossad, the Israeli intelligence agency, and was then used by Israel to blackmail the President into calling off an FBI hunt for an Israeli mole allegedly installed in the White House.

The allegation appears in *Gideon's Spies*, a history of Mossad by Gordon Thomas, a British author, according to the *New York Post*.

In the interview with Jon Snow, which has been sold to more than 30 countries, she explains how she became attracted to the President.

"The situation was such that we found ourselves alone in a room together and we were small-talking," she says. "And I was very nervous and I remember thinking to myself, 'Well, this is your chance, so you better tell him that you're interested, otherwise he's not going to know what to do'."

"So I told him that I had a crush on him and we went into his back office and had our first private conversation and it was the first time he kissed me."

She adds: "This has been a humiliating, violating, frightening experience. Not only for me, but for all those close to me as well. For my parents, for my friends. I had documents that had been deleted on my computer that were meant for no one else's eyes to not only be retrieved but printed for the world to read."

"My innermost thoughts — intimate, private moments between two people — being discussed not only by myself but by others all over the world, day after day, it's disgusting."

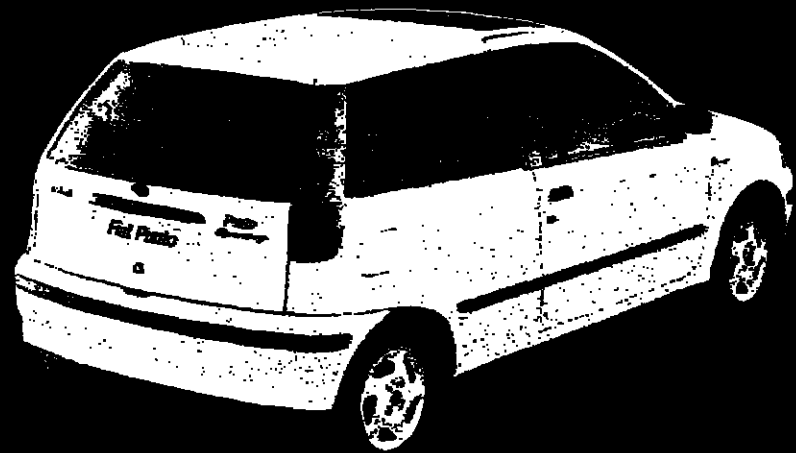
The Starr report quoted Ms Lewinsky as saying that Mr Clinton did tell her that he suspected a foreign embassy was tapping his telephone. He said that if anyone asked her about their calls she was to say they were friends, they knew they were being monitored and the telephone sex talk was just to fool the monitors.

Asked for comment yesterday, a White House spokesman, P.J. Crowley, replied: "The only thing I can possibly say is we'll skip the book and wait for the movie."



Barbara Walters, left, with Monica Lewinsky who spoke candidly of her relationship with President Clinton

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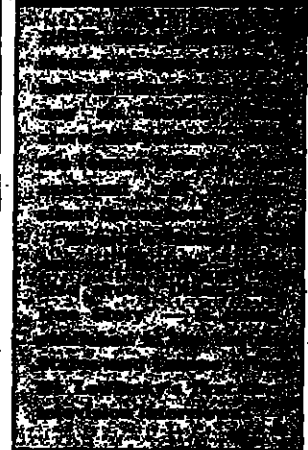
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LONDON VISIT



An American cartoonist comments on this week's visit to China by Madeleine Albright, the Secretary of State

US women serve 'double sentence'

FROM AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE IN PARIS

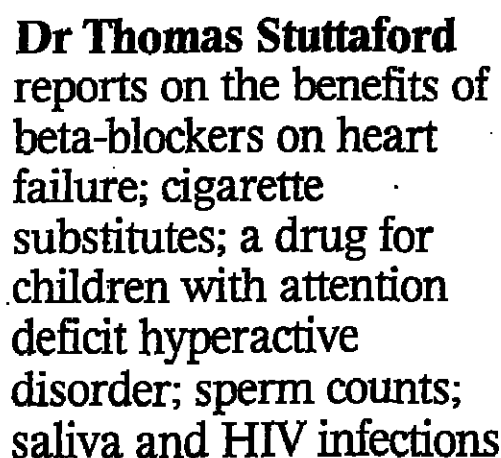
AMNESTY International today denounces the violation of the fundamental rights and dignity of women in American prisons. Cases of rape, groping and fondling during body searches, and the use of handcuffs and shackles in childbirth, led Michel Forst, Amnesty's director in France, to refer to a "double sentence".

Accounts compiled by Amnesty echo a 1997 Justice Department investigation that admitted "frequent, prolonged, close-up and prurient viewing during dressing, showering and use of toilet facilities" in an Arizona prison. According to today's report, 41 per cent of employees coming into con-

tact with women inmates are male — which runs counter to United Nations regulations.

Last March, it adds, the Federal Bureau of Prisons "paid \$500,000 (£312,500) to three women to drop charges against correctional personnel in California". The charges included rape. Citing UN reports and the International Tribunal for Yugoslavia, Amnesty says: "Under international law, rape of a prisoner by correctional staff is considered to be an act of torture."

In 1997 about 138,000 women were in prison. The proportion of blacks and Hispanics greatly exceeded their representation in the population.



The Oxford Dictionary defines failure, when used in relation to heart failure, as "breaking down or ceasing to function". Small wonder that patients become distressed when told that they have heart failure; they, too, may have been reading the dictionary. However, even without looking it up, they know about failure and that when their car engine breaks down the journey is over and their vehicle will be pushed ignominiously into a lay-by.

When they hear the diagnosis of heart failure, there is no need for patients to assume that their journey is over and that, like a clapped-out old banger, they are fit only for the scrapheap.

In medical terminology heart failure does not mean that the heart has stopped, or is even in imminent danger of stopping. To a doctor heart failure implies no more than that the heart no longer has the capacity to perform its work efficiently. As a result the feet, and sometimes abdomen, become swollen, the patient becomes breathless and abnormally tired.

When those whose hearts need boosting. A recent trial has shown that when beta-blockers were taken regularly with an ACE inhibitor and a diuretic, there was a remarkable improvement in quality and length of life.

The trial was conducted using the beta-blocker bisoprolol fumarate, trade name Emcor or Monacor, or as a combination drug with a diuretic, Monozide. The first randomised placebo-controlled trial of treating heart failure by adding beta-blockers to the patient's standard medication showed that compared to using ACE inhibitors and diuretics alone, there is a re-

On occasions also, the breathlessness is acute at night and the patient may wake coughing, choking and with feelings of suffocation. After a few breaths of fresh air and a composed walk around the house calm is usually restored. Treatment can be modified to stop these attacks. Fortunately, there are drugs available that can be prescribed to improve the heart's function and to minimise the weakness that has brought about its failure to pump blood efficiently. These drugs can be successfully supplied with oxygen and nutrients.

Heart failure, however, must be taken seriously. It affects between 1 and 3 per cent of the population each year. The

cent of the population, 8 per cent of those over 65 and 10 per cent of those over 80. The cost of inpatient care is £214 million a year, and the overall cost to the NHS is £360 million; and as the population ages, these figures are likely to rise.

The great hope for patients, and for the Treasury, is that medication may so improve that inpatient treatment becomes less frequent and more people can be treated as outpatients. There is excellent news for patients with congestive cardiac failure whose hearts need boosting. A recent trial has shown that when beta-blockers were taken regularly with an ACE inhibitor and a diuretic, there was a remarkable improvement in quality and length of life.

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The medical magazine *Monitor*, which has recently reviewed the use of beta-blockers with ACE inhibitors and diuretics in the treatment of heart failure, quotes Professor Milton Packer, of Columbia University, New York. He says that the



IN 1967, during the Cold War, Swedish submarines were staying submerged for increasingly long periods. Not unnaturally, the tempers of the crew members became frayed and their concentration began to lapse.

At first this was attributed to changed routines but then it was realised that the deterioration in the morale of the crew was not only related to longer periods on patrol but to a smoking ban.

Smoking would have been out of the question in the enclosed confines of the submarine, but banning it produced withdrawal symptoms in those who were nicotine-dependent.

Dr Claes Lundgren, who was carrying out research on submarine air quality and air pressure at the time, noticed the problems and consulted Ove Fernö, the head of research at Pharmacia, and asked him to produce a cigarette substitute that would restore the tattered nerves of smokers while not offending other crew members.

Chewing tobacco was a traditional sailors' way of absorbing nicotine, but the hawking and spitting that went with it was almost as repulsive as a smoke-laden atmosphere.

However, it gave Ferno the idea that nicotine was the key to the problem and that chewing gum might be an inoffensive way to absorb it.

Nicotine was bound to the gum so that it was released when the gum was chewed and was then absorbed directly through the mouth. Pharmacia, now Pharmacia & Upjohn, has been working on cigarette substitutes ever since.

Nicorette gum has been joined by patches, inhalers and a nasal spray and now a tablet, the Microtab. This is placed under the tongue and gives as good a blood level of nicotine as a patch, if not quite as effective as a cigarette.

excessive use". In England, prescriptions have increased from 200,000 in 1992 to 92,000 in 1997. In answer to a parliamentary question just before Christmas, the then Health Minister, Alan Milburn, revealed that the number of NHS prescriptions for Ritalin had doubled in a year.

Not everybody views this with alarm. The journal *Young Minds*, which deals with children's emotional and psychiatric problems, quotes Dr Geoffrey Kewley, a consultant paediatrician at the West Sussex Learning Assessment Centre, who suggests that the increase does not necessarily

if the children went to bed on time and stayed there, but when peace should descend on the house, they are still running around.

Unfortunately, children with ADHD are as irritating to other children as to adults, and often end up friendless and feeling lonely and unloved. There is evidence that in adult life hyperactivity tends to disappear, but their attention span is still limited, and hyperkinetic children risk developing personality disorders in adult life.

Treatment is either with behavioural therapy, with medication, of which Ritalin is the best known, or with a combination of the two. Ritalin calms the child and increases attention span. Surprisingly, it also makes children less impulsive and more amenable to a reward and deterrent regime.

● Further information from Young Minds: 0345 626376.

THE afternoon siesta has always been a bit of a puzzle to hard-working northern Europeans. Although it was assumed that Italian and Spanish men demanded the afternoon off because of the heat, it was also sometimes surmised that the siesta might lend itself to romantic interludes. However, until recently, nobody supposed that sex in the afternoon might have serious medical advantages, although its disadvantages for the elderly had already been recorded.

Intercourse is more likely to be associated with cardiovascular disasters in the afternoon than at any other time of the day. There are two explana-

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a person's face, heavily shadowed and grainy, with a hand visible near the forehead. The image is characterized by extreme contrast, with deep blacks and bright whites, giving it a stark, almost abstract quality. The person's features are partially obscured by shadows, and a hand is visible near the forehead, suggesting a gesture of contemplation or distress. The overall texture is very grainy, typical of older film photography.

Siesta baby: the chances of conception rise after lunchtime

WHEN HIV infections and Aids first disturbed the comparative calm of the genitourinary clinics, we were frequently asked if it was safe to drink from a glass that had been used by an HIV-positive patient. Other patients were concerned about the Communion cup—was it helpful to wipe the chalice or did it spread the infectious organisms more evenly around the rim? Alarm was further increased when it was rumored that saliva contains the HIV virus. Could it be wondered, be transmitted by kissing?

Fortunately, it seemed that although HIV was present in saliva and, for that matter, in tears, it wasn't spread in this way. The HIV virus is not as virulent or as infectious as usually supposed and is comparatively fragile.

Experience soon showed that it was, in fact, safe to kiss a sobbing boyfriend or girlfriend, and that the likelihood of infection was no more than

smudging saliva and its effect on the mononuclear leucocytes — white blood cells — carrying the virus.

In the experiments, saliva collected from healthy donors rapidly broke up the infected white cells from an HIV-positive donor and thereby stopped the virus from multiplying. Scientists have demonstrated what dogs have always known — that saliva is a good antiseptic.

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هكذا من الأسفل

The record for killing by machete was 1,000 every 20 minutes

The Hutus who killed the tourists in Uganda have a final solution for the Tutsis of Rwanda — Operation Insecticide. Linda Melvern reports

The men who bludgeoned to death the tourists in Uganda are among the most brutal killers the world has ever known. They have been described as lost to humanity, and so used to killing that the action of murder produces no feeling in them. They are brutalised and merciless, and they belong to the militia called the Interahamwe whose victims mostly bled to death from machete wounds. In Rwanda in 1994, their part in the massacres ensured that the killing rate was five times faster than that achieved by the Nazis.

In a few months, one million people were killed. It was portrayed as a civil war, a tribal conflict between races, the Hutus and Tutsis, in which old conflicts and bitter rivalries lead to a primitive savagery. The images of barbarity were relayed across the world: the machete attacks, the bodies floating down rivers, corpses piled by roadsides, seemed only to confirm the atavistic nature of the killing. Rwanda became just another African tragedy.

The truth was very different. What happened in Rwanda was genocide — deliberate, carefully planned and clinically carried out by an extremist Hutu group known as Hutu Power, using army units and gendarmes to drive people systematically from their homes and assemble them at pre-arranged places for slaughter. Local administrators organised the disposal of bodies in rubbish trucks and the slaughter continued unhindered for three months, eliminating more than 12 per cent of the population.

The killing machine of this

genocide was the Interahamwe, created two years before the genocide began as the youth wing of an extremist political party, Rwanda, with its collapsed economy and high unemployment, was a breeding ground for fascism. Young men with no work and no future were recruited from the streets.

Rwanda is the size of Wales and when the genocide started, the militia was estimated at 30,000-strong. Of all the militia groups, it was the Interahamwe who became the largest and best known.

The Interahamwe had training camps. The training lasted three weeks, and centred on torture and killing. The emphasis was how to kill as speed, and the record set for killing with a machete was 1,000 people killed every 20 minutes. There were videos on how to slash the Achilles tendon to prevent escape. To help to train recruits, people were snatched from their homes and taken to the camps, their bodies later buried in pits.

The Interahamwe was centrally organised and disciplined, with leaders at neighbourhood level. The recruits were given food, beer and clothing. Before the genocide began, Interahamwe committees were created in every one of Rwanda's 146 communes where there were hidden stockpiles of new machetes, hoes, axes and picks — all used as weapons. In each commune there were militia members. Some were issued with AK47s. The people were told that the militia was engaged in the civil defence of the country.

For 20 years Rwanda was ruled by a clique who came

from the north and where the ideology known as Hutu Power was created. In pre-genocide Rwanda, hate propaganda taught that the minority Tutsis were outside human existence — that they were vermin and subhuman. They were called cockroaches and the hunting down and murder of Tutsis "and their Hutu accomplices" were described as communal work, necessary to "cleanse the country".

Thousands of Tutsis had been expelled from Rwanda in three great waves and, as refugees, had settled in camps in neighbouring states, creating Africa's largest refugee problem. In 1990, Rwanda was invaded from Uganda by the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), a group fighting for the return to Rwanda of these refugees. The RPF wanted power-sharing, an end to the backward and embarrassing dictatorship, an end to the ethnic divide and compulsory identity cards. There followed three years of civil war, which finally ended with an international agreement for refugee return and power-sharing. To the outside world, Rwanda was on the road to democracy.

We may never know the exact moment when the Hutu Power plotters first conceived the genocide, when those ruling the country, a group of ruthless, opinionated and evil people, plotted to destroy the peace process.

They had one big idea and it was simple — to eliminate those with whom they were to share power. The plan of these Hutu Power ideologues was no secret. Two years before the genocide, Western intelligence reports gave warning that Hutu Power was planning to exterminate the Tutsis and moderate Hutu opposition, to prevent democracy and concluded that moderate members of the military, and the Cabinet, as well as the young educated officers and the intellectuals, were powerless. If anyone tried to impose democracy, it would serve only to provoke resistance. This is precisely what happened.

Six months before the genocide started, a new radio station was created in Rwanda (Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines, known as RTLMC). Among the diplomatic corps in Rwanda the radio station was very soon a joke, for its announcers used street language, disc jockeys, pop music and phone-ins. Sometimes its announcers were drunk and the jokes became offensive, vulgar and crude, for the station was designed to appeal to the Interahamwe. Its announcers claimed that the peace agreement was a Tutsi plot. Over the airwaves the Tutsis were described as evil and clever, a well-off "foreign" minority. The radio station prepared the people progressively for genocide and when the genocide began, its broadcasters endorsed it and encouraged it.

On the night the genocide began, April 6, 1994, everyone in Rwanda's capital, Kigali, who was pro-democracy or anyone who had spoken out against the regime, was hunted down and killed. Within the next few hours every journalist, every lawyer, every professor, every teacher, every civil servant, every priest, every doctor, every clerk, every student — all were murdered in a house-to-house operation undertaken by the 1,500 strong Presidential Guard and the militia. Those who tried to escape found road blocks manned by a militia growing in numbers, for the new recruits to the killing machine were given the property and possessions of the victims.

One of the United Nations peacekeepers who had come to monitor the transition from



Woman in arms: hate propaganda taught that the minority Tutsis were outside human existence

dictatorship to democracy described: "... he just held him by his shirt and started dragging him... and just raised his machete and hacked him on the head... he did that twice... after that, he just rubbed his bloodstained machete on his buttocks, and then searched the victim's pockets... not long after, there was a tipper-truck with prisoners who had been detailed to collect bodies from the streets and someone flagged it down and dragged the body from under the tree and threw it into the tipper-truck, which was almost full and people were moaning and crying, you could see that some were not dead..."

Only the RPF, the mainly Tutsi army, tried to stop the genocide but by the time this army reached Kigali in July, there were hardly any Tutsis left to save. Like the fact of the Nazi Holocaust, the very idea of genocide beggars belief. Genocide extends beyond killing, for it covers the prevention of birth: to annihilate a people, it is necessary to kill women and children. Genocide is difficult to comprehend for it tends to be seen as an aberration rather than a system. It is not. Genocide has to be planned.

The story of the Rwanda genocide is beyond belief, a terrible story, made worse because its true nature is so often deliberately distorted by Hutu Power propagandists, adept at manipulating the international community and even managing, at the height of their genocide, to get a hearing before the UN Security Council.

The Interahamwe continues to train and rearm. The Hutu Power extremists remain convinced of the rectitude of their behaviour and are determined to complete their task — the extermination of Tutsis. They plan to destabilise the region and then invade Rwanda, a plan which is code-named Operation Insecticide.

The author is a British journalist whose most recent book, *The Ultimate Crime*, was published by Allison and Rusby in 1995. She is working on a book explaining the circumstances of the genocide in Rwanda, to be published later this year.

Why Beryl speaks for the nation

Speaking correct English matters, says Penny Wark

Funny things, accents. In the politically correct land of Blair, it is not clever to condemn someone because of the way they speak. Yet we all have our prejudices, and we use them to judge people we meet.

It took Beryl Bainbridge, herself from Liverpool, to be brave enough to make this point after winning the WH Smith award for her novel *Master George*. Regional accents should be wiped out, she said, and you could sense a frisson of embarrassment from the sponsors as a spokesman felt obliged to expand her remarks. This was unnecessary. When Bainbridge said "You've got to learn to speak properly", many of us knew what she meant. This was not an attack on the idiosyncrasies of Liverpudlian, the gormlessness of Birmingham phonetics or the popular association between Cockney and wide-boy behaviour.

These are caricatures, though there are plenty who believe that accents constitute a handicap and dispose of them at the earliest opportunity (who would guess that Sue Lawley grew up in Dudley?) Bainbridge may have ditched her Liverpool accent (my Yorkshire accent has been more robust) but what she was attacking was the pernicious erosion of the English language which has a little to do with accent but much more to do with grammar.

At the risk of sounding like a 1950s BBC announcer (to shame), I admit that my hackles rise every time I hear someone say "them books", "I done it", "it weren't me, nah". This is the language of Harry Enfield's Kevin the teenager; it is classless and can be heard on buses and trains from Essex to Derbyshire, from Teeside to Bristol, as well as at press conferences given by Glenn Hoddle.

I know children who speak like Kevin to their friends but who, when talking to adults, resume their parents' conventional speech patterns. More worryingly, I know others who speak like Kevin and write as they talk. They have not been taught grammar. They cannot spell either, but they insist that this doesn't matter because computers have spellcheck. Why should they change the way they speak when footballer role models do little more than grunt and TV icons speak faux-Exeter?

Doubtless Beryl Bainbridge's remarks were informed by concern about who will write the novels of the future. If the post-millennium nation has no grasp of conventional English, who will compose tax forms and letters from the bank manager? Computers presumably. Who will write newspapers? It is not uncommon for young journalists, Oxbridge graduates every one, to rely on spellcheck and to be in acute need of grammar check.

What a strange nation we have become that we squirm at the Hoddle-isation of our language but feel it is insensitive to express this. If Hoddle's speech represents the death throes of our language, we should be grateful for Bainbridge, who should be hailed its patron saint.

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A voyage round my father

The centenary of Eric Linklater, a peasant with a noble pen

Next week is my father's centenary. I feel suddenly ancient. To have had a 19th-century parent, born in the Victorian era, gives one a genetic link with history, but it also makes one sound incredibly old.

My father, Eric Linklater, witnessed the great events of his time, fought, and nearly died, in the First World War, saw the last flowering of the British Empire in India, relished the insanities of America in the Prohibition age, gave warnings about the dangers of Hitler, chronicled the advance of the Eighth Army through Italy, reported on the Korean War, and lived to see the last Apollo mission to the Moon. Through all this time, he wrote, wrote and wrote.

I've added up the novels, the histories, the essays and the plays, and it comes to more than 80 books. Among them are several that I believe will last, and I am delighted that two — *Private Angelo* and *The Dark of Summer* — are to be republished by Canongate this year so that others can judge. The late Anthony Burgess thought he was "one of the finest craftsmen of the century". Who am I to disagree?

His compulsion to write drove him often to the brink of exhaustion. But where it came from is something I still do not fully understand. There was no writing tradition in the family. His father was a

be allowed to develop at their own pace, free of the narrow disciplines under which we grew up. I doubt if I have made a better fist of it than he did, though I think I do have an easier-going relationship with my children. But, looking back, I envy his moral certainties, and the more I read again about the things he cared for, the stronger the chord they touch. I find myself frequently comparing my beliefs with his, and wondering what he would have made of today's neurotic generation.

He would, I know, have been shocked by the decline in standards of literacy. He was taught at Aberdeen Grammar School, which offered a classical education, and which expected its pupils, at the age of 15, to have read Macaulay, Ruskin, Addison and Temple. Byron, the school's most famous former pupil, was added as light relief.

My father believed that a Scottish education was the finest in the world, but he was by no means narrow-minded on the subject — which may explain why he sent his two sons to Eton and Winchester respectively. He would have shunned the political correctness of the day, being too much of an individualist to accept that the State had any right to meddle with private standards of behaviour. His address to the students of Aberdeen University, when he was elected Rector in 1946, was entitled "The Art of Adventure" and encouraged them to challenge convention wherever possible. "Individualism has its dangers and is capable of evil," he said, "but the individual has a power of good for which there is no substitute at the conference table."

As a British patriot, he would probably have been a Eurosceptic, unhappy with the prospect of an alien bureaucracy threatening the sovereignty of the State.

But as a devoted Scot, he would certainly have favoured devolution. He had stood as an early candidate for the National Party of Scotland in the East Fife by-election of 1933, but disliked the undercurrent of anti-Englishness that so often accompanied Scottish nationalism. His view was that, while the Union had been of great benefit to individual Scots, it had steadily drained the country of its best people. Until Scotland had more control over its own affairs, he felt, it would never achieve its full potential.

In a remarkable prescient essay in 1936, he concluded: "History would seem to be on the side of the Nationalists, for a quality of resurgence has been so regular a characteristic of Scotland as to appear, if not inevitable, at least normal... Our little renaissance, that we discuss so earnestly, and our new politics, that do not yet interest many, may be the prelude to a new era."

I hope he's wrong about nationalism. But I cannot fault his analysis. And I'm proud to salute his 100th anniversary on Monday.

comment@the-times.co.uk



Magnus Linklater



The immoral majority

The Right wanted to punish Clinton for the sins of the Sixties generation

This is a gloat-free zone", the White House spokesman famously declared last month, after the US Senate finally put a stop to the creeping constitutional coup against Bill Clinton.

Had I not been on holiday at the time, I would definitely have ignored this injunction. As one of the few commentators who believed from the start that the Monica Lewinsky "scandal" would actually work to the President's advantage, gloating seemed to me an entirely natural and healthy reaction to the disgrace which the Republican Party and the self-styled moral majority have brought upon themselves.

The American Right had waged a puritan, hypocritical and anti-democratic smear campaign to unseat a President whom they had repeatedly failed to defeat through the normal political process. As a result they had not only exposed the American presidency and Congress to derision, but they also brought the Constitution and the rule of law into disrepute. For these offences, they fully deserved the political punishment meted out by voters in last year's congressional election and the graver consequences they will probably suffer in the presidential election next year.

In any case, the period of embarrassed silence that followed the Senate impeachment vote has been abruptly interrupted by last night's interview on American television with Ms Lewinsky. This morning, the whole world will once again be talking about the moral, philosophical and geopolitical significance of broadcasting sex shows directly from the White House.

That brings me to a reason more interesting and important than party politics for indulging in a bit of gloating about the political disfigurement of America's Far Right. Monica is already being described as a cultural icon, whose natural rapport with the American psyche could turn her into a sort of downmarket, demotic Californian version of Diana, Princess of Wales. This comparison will probably turn out to be an hysterical overstatement and an insult to the memory of the truly remarkable Princess. But the fact that Ms Lewinsky is emerging as the popular heroine of this tawdry drama speaks volumes about the triumph of social liberalism in modern culture and about the magnitude of the historic mis-

culcation made by the American Right.

It was a cliché of the late 1980s that the successful politicians of the future would learn to mix right-wing economics with the libertarian social precepts that had traditionally been associated with the Left. The slogan of the 1990s would be "free markets and free love". But curiously enough, this libertarian formula was quickly forgotten by the conservative political parties whose most successful leaders, Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher, had in the early 1980s inaugurated the new era of economic and social conservatism.

They were committing a huge historical error, by trying to restore the values of the 1950s for generations whose attitudes were radically influenced by the following permissive decades.

The leaders of the "moral" Right became obsessive in their pursuit of President Clinton because they saw him as a carrier of the moral infection that was destroying American society. He was the quintessential representative of the 1960s, an era of sexual permissiveness and social rebellion, which had destroyed America's self-confidence and its respect for established authority.

The moral majority saw the 1960s as an aberrational period of self-indulgence, sandwiched between the stability of the 1950s and the equally disciplined, if far less prosperous, era of hard work bred by economic insecurity that followed the oil shocks of 1974 and 1979. They saw their views affirmed by the repeated election victories of Mrs Thatcher and Mr Reagan in the 1980s. The swing to conservatism among the young people of the 1980s — the "young fogies" of Britain and the "me generation" of America — seemed to confirm their faith that

the fundamental "decency" of their societies had been blighted only temporarily by the counter culture of the 1960s.

The conservatives were convinced that Bill Clinton's victory over George Bush in 1992 was nothing more than a temporary setback. The Republicans would soon be back in charge in the White House and their entire economic political and social agenda would prevail because "history" was on their side. They saw Mr Clinton and his whole generation as moral pollutants, not as legitimate political opponents. Clinton must have tricked his way into power, since the American people would never have knowingly accepted his decadent values.

It was because they regarded Mr Clinton as a moral pollutant that they were so determined to destroy him. Linda Tripp revealed this most poignant in her famous tapes, when she described her disgust with the slovenly manners and bad language with which Mr Clinton's lieutenants had desecrated the White House. It was because Mr Clinton's opponents saw his election as *ipso facto* illegitimate that they were so ruthless in the methods they employed against him. And it was because they viewed the 1960s as an aberration that they were so confident in the success of their attempt to overthrow him.

Successful capitalism depends on political stability, respect for authority and a good deal of social cohesion. After a long period of prosperity these disciplines tend to break down.

The ultimate irony of the Lewinsky scandal is that, in the coming decade, some of the moral majority's Jeremiahs predicting a social and economic breakdown reminiscent of the 1960s might even be proved right.

Consider the wall of defeat posted on the Internet by Paul Weyrich, the founder of the Free Congress Foundation who proudly invented the term "moral majority" to describe his followers: "I no longer believe that there is a moral majority. I do not believe that a majority of Americans actually shares our values. We have to separate ourselves from this hostile culture." Or think about the political significance of this contemptuous comment about America by William Bennett, the former Republican Education Secretary and self-styled moral crusader. The American people, he said, are now "explicitly in Clinton's corruption". Modern Americans, had become an "ignoble" race. Or look at the closing statement of Henry Hyde, Mr Clinton's chief prosecutor in the Senate trial: "I wonder if after this culture war is over an America will survive that is worth fighting to defend."

Now that the moral Right has conceded defeat, or at least abandoned its arrogant majoritarian illusions, the interesting question is what this will do to the dominant socio-economic forces of the next decade. The easy prediction would be an unchallenged triumph for the combination of economic and social liberalism — "free markets and free love". But such a conclusion is probably too pat.

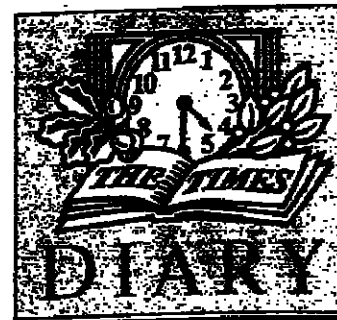
Social and economic liberalism may share the word "freedom", but they are also in natural tension, as the authorities of the moral majority, through their blinkered prejudices instinctively perceived. Capitalism depends on a degree of social discipline, a puritan work ethic and an acceptance of economic inequality that are not always compatible with a moral relativism which asserts that everyone's values are equal and that people have the right to behave exactly as they like. Successful capitalism depends on political stability, respect for authority and a good deal of social cohesion. After a long period of prosperity these disciplines tend to break down.

The ultimate irony of the Lewinsky scandal is that, in the coming decade, some of the moral majority's Jeremiahs predicting a social and economic breakdown reminiscent of the 1960s might even be proved right.

anatole.kaletsky@the-times.co.uk



Anatole Kaletsky



Inside lane

SEBASTIAN COE has abandoned plans to return to the Commons. The Olympic gold medallist was tipped to fight Martin Bell's Tatton seat but has been persuaded by William Hague to stay by his side at least until the general election.

My tame chalk stripe at Central Office says that Coe wants to stay aboard Hague's storm-tossed ship, which will deprive him of the time needed to win a seat.

"I am not walking away from politics, it will just be politics in a different role," he concedes. Coe, who lost his seat in 1997, showing rare faith in Hague's shaky prospects, believes he has found a fast lane to Downing Street.

THERAPY for Chris Smith and his significant other, Dorian Jabri who were seen consulting agony queen Claire Rayner at Joe Allen's recently. Claire assures me the Culture Secretary's 12-year friendship with Dorian is strong. "We are all good friends and were simply gossiping like fury."

BERNIE ECCLESTONE is to direct his largesse to the Tories. After his £1 million bung to Tony Blair was returned by No 10, the Formula One motor racing boss thinks William Hague could benefit from the same goldmine.

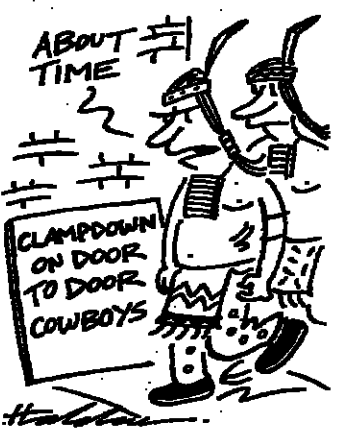
"I'll give money to the Tories now. They're the ones who need it, not Labour," Ecclestone tells me. "I only offered Labour money when they looked like they needed help. In their current state, the Tories aren't a proper Opposition."



AFTER zooming round the track with the Tory Dr Liam Fox, Natalie Imbruglia (above) is back in the cockpit. The Australasian chanteuse has been tearing around a racetrack at 136mph to prepare for a celebrity race before Sunday's grand prix. "I don't know if I'm a danger to anyone, but this is going to be lots of fun."

SIX of the best for Chris Woodhead, who is to receive a poor mid-term report following an inquiry into his captaining of Ofsted, the schools watchdog.

The silver fox has charmed few members of the Education Select Committee who have studied his work and could call for his sacking. "There is a time when the head of an outfit detracts from the work itself," Valerie Davey, MP, of the select committee tells me. "He is the sort who would not help a toddler walk, but would sit back studying it, kicking off his progress."



GOOD to hear Jon Snow has reconciled his principles with the big wad paid to Monica Lewinsky to spill the beans tonight. Snow was heard telling colleagues: "I have no problem with chequebook journalism, as long as some of the cheque goes to me." Quite.

RED KEN is flying high. Our mayoral hopeful has accepted a free trip to Cuba to celebrate BA's new route. Is it worse for Livingstone to whop it up with Castro, or to enjoy the hospitality of that free-market fetishist Robert Aytting?

I AM sorry to hear that Conrad Black, the Daily Telegraph proprietor, was upset to read here that his dashing director, Lord Cranborne, thinks his paper has been "kicking the arse of the aristocracy". He told the peer he was particularly cross to read the news "in our big rival". At least you now know where to find the news first, Conrad.

JASPER GERARD

'Oxbridge has declared itself open to students of all backgrounds, but the brightest and best have replied with a two-fingered salute'

Hannah Betts

According to the Australian novelist Christina Stead, "A self-made man is one who believes in luck and sends his son to Oxford".

Throughout the history of "Oxbridge", complaints have gone up that the universities are opening their gates to the great unwashed. From 16th-century anxieties that Tudor reforms had produced too many undergraduates without claim to hereditary gentility, to the great postwar influx of working-class scholars born of the welfare state, a self-appointed old guard has been ready to defend the dreaming spires from the riffraff.

At the close of the 20th century the riffraff have emerged triumphant. Oxbridge has declared itself open to students of all social, racial and religious backgrounds. The brightest and best of the nation's youth have replied with a two-fingered salute.

Tomorrow the universities are expected to unveil a major survey into what motivates state school students to apply to or, more importantly, to reject Oxford and Cambridge as their prospective alma maters. The results are likely to make depressing reading for institutions that have bent over backwards to advertise their egalitarian credentials. After three decades of access plans and target schools initiatives, the knee-jerk stereotypes about Oxbridge are as abundant as ever.

First off the block. The universities have the largest private and public schools admissions in the country. Wrong. If you want to hang out with posh kids, head to Durham or Exeter.

Misconception number two. Degrees from Oxbridge are more expensive. Wrong. It costs no more to study at Oxford and Cambridge, and given the strenuous provision of low rents,

scholarships, travel grants and book bursaries found at many colleges, it may even cost less.

Enter the third insidious Oxbridge delusion. Competition to get in is more fierce than anywhere else. Wrong again. In the main, about three applicants compete for each place, far less than for Bristol, Sheffield or Manchester where the number is likely to be about ten.

Of course, what this third point shows is that a significant amount of self-selection is taking place. And here we move beyond mere factual misconceptions into the realm of the urban myth. Prospective students fail to appreciate that Oxbridge is only ever the sum of its parts — the students and academics — and not some vampiric anachronism forever in search of new blood to

renew its ancient carcass. Literature, of course, has a lot to answer for. The shadow of *Brideshead* stretches long over Oxbridge quads, even — perhaps especially — for those who have not read it. From Charles Ryder's first encounter with plover's eggs, through Max Beerbolm's majestic *Zuleika Dobson*, to the painfully diffident hero of Philip Larkin's *Jill*, the Oxbridge myth is itself the subject of legend.

That said, a spirit of cultivated anachronism does prevail at these universities. This amounts to more than their stage-sets of ancient architecture and Cotswold stone. It is embedded in the language of the place — is *Mods* and *Tripps*, exhibitions and collections — the Bod and Quad patois that one is forced to adopt from the moment one "comes

up". Coupled with a sense of ceremony that would shame a masonic lodge, this idiom can make the place seem exclusive.

Ultimately, however, this seems to be less of a factor than the question of student lifestyle. Why go to a university where the student union is more likely to play host to Edwina Currie than Oasis? Why go somewhere where the syllabus is set in stone, rather than some pick'n'mix offering with more kudos?

Edwina apart, this argument misses the mark. Oxbridge has three key selling points — the calibre of its tutors, its tutorial system and its libraries — which let the student devise a tailor-made academic programme beyond comparison. That's the beauty of ancient institutions — the undergraduate is just one in a long line of radical, or less than

radical youth, and the institution is flexible enough to take it.

This, finally, is how Oxbridge should sell itself. And, if it's searching for a literary role-model, it should look no further than Andrea Ashworth, research fellow at Jesus College, Oxford.

In her novel, *Once In A House On Fire*, Dr Ashworth writes about the way in which Oxford allows you to reinvent yourself. This is not the pitiful reinvention of Larkin's *Jill*, but a gloriously positive transformation where you can throw off the shackles of childhood and liberate yourself through learning. Where the great weight of the Oxbridge myth can be used to buttress yourself against the intellectual poverty of your past. If Oxbridge needs to "get real", this is the reality it should grasp. Copies should be sent to all sixth forms.

hannah.betts@the-times.co.uk



COMPLETELY BANANAS

Stop this stupid quarrel before it does the world real damage

It beggars belief that the inability of the European Union to settle a six-year-old dispute with the United States, over a fruit that neither of them grows, could set the world's two greatest trading powers at loggerheads, hobble the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and risk a renewed outbreak of protectionism that would abort the world's chances of economic recovery from the collapse of emerging markets. It affronts justice that the main victims of the 100 per cent tariffs that the US is poised to impose on EU exports should be companies in Britain, the least protectionist country in the EU. But it accords entirely with experience that it is footdragging by the European Commission, which handles all EU trade policy, which has brought things to this absurd, and dangerous, pass.

The problem is the EU's banana regime which favours growers in former British and French colonies in the Caribbean, Africa and the Pacific. The US claims that this breaks global trade rules by discriminating against Central American growers (and thus against corporate US giants, such as Chiquita Brands, which market the bulk of this "banana republic" production). So far, while threatening unilateral action, the US has played by the rules. The EU, for all its protests to the contrary, has not.

The US has hauled the EU three times before international trade disputes panels, beginning in 1994. Each time, it has won. The EU simply ignored the first two judgments, exploiting loopholes in the enforcement procedures of the WTO's predecessor, the Gatt. When the US tried again, in 1997, under the tougher new WTO rules which the EU is powerless to block, it again obtained judgment. But, ignoring the storm signals in Washington, the EU did nothing until last October, when the exasperated Clinton Administration announced that unless the EU obeyed the WTO by January 1, when the 15-month deadline set by WTO adjudicators expired,

America would impose punitive tariffs on £310 million worth of EU exports on March 3. The EU then modified, but did not scrap, the banana regime.

The US claims, with reason, that the changes are only cosmetic. The EU retorts that it will do nothing unless the WTO, to which the whole issue has yet again been referred, outlaws the new regime — and that the US cannot meanwhile lawfully exact compensation. That is dubious; and in any case, it is utter folly for Brussels to take a matter on which it has long been in the wrong down to the wire like this.

Wisely, the US let yesterday's deadline for imposing the tariffs drop. But, for two reasons, this temporary stay of execution in no way lessens the urgency of finding a way out. The first is that, particularly for Scottish cashmere producers who are most vulnerable to the £72 million worth of punitive tariffs against British exports, the probability that they will be imposed is just as damaging to forward orders and profitability as their actual imposition. The second is that unless President Clinton can demonstrate that the EU and others can be held to their WTO obligations, Congress will not only insist that the US resort to future to unilateral action, but turn firmly against the planned new round of trade liberalisation that the whole world needs.

Americans are increasingly aggrieved that the US, which this year faces a record \$300 billion trade deficit, is bearing almost all the load of helping stricken countries trade their way out of trouble while the EU myopically rejoices in its trade surplus. In a tense climate, this stupid skirmish could trigger a trade war. Britain must insist that Brussels sue now for peace, before enormous damage is done. The EU should long ago have done far more to ease the dependence of the Caribbean on bananas; extremely generous EU aid must now be part of the solution. This battle must end, or the whole world will go bananas.

POLL POSITION

A set of elections with more threats for Hague than Blair

There are few signs of election fever in the country so far but this will be an unusually demanding year for democracy. An unprecedented array of campaigns will very soon flood over the political landscape. In May, most of England is due to vote in local elections, while in Scotland and Wales council battles will be supplemented by the initial contests for, respectively, a parliament and an assembly. Barely after that the whole nation will, on June 10, vote in the European Parliament elections. As an aid to the new institutions and unfamiliar electoral systems, *The Times* today publishes a comprehensive election guide for 1999.

The traditional political aspects of the struggle this year are as distinctive as those that flow from the new arts of devolution and proportional representation. Labour and Liberal Democrats, so apparently close at Westminster, will be engaged in a bitter fight for control of many English cities. The subsequent peacetime relations between the two parties may have impact on the Liberal Democrat leadership contest. The Conservatives, while relatively united for the May elections, will face the small but divisive challenge from the "Pro-Euro Conservative Party" formed by a set of disenchanted MEPs and ex-MEPs. This dispute has acquired extra significance in the light of Tony Blair's marked shift last week in favour of joining EMU.

Mid-term elections are conventionally portrayed as a crucial political test for a government; and this is an exceptionally testing sample of national sentiment. In truth, however, Mr Blair can afford to be the more relaxed of the two main party leaders. Labour's biggest enemies this year are a low turnout and the dubious record of some local authorities. The Tories, on the

other hand, must try to recapture large expanses of territory lost four years ago.

That 1995 election represented the absolute low point of Conservative fortunes in the last Parliament, indeed the past century. Nearly 60 authorities and 1,885 individual council seats in England and Wales alone slipped from their grasp. A recovery on a similar scale would be necessary before William Hague could claim that he was on course to become Prime Minister. That sort of landslide is unlikely. The Tory fear is that a more modest advance — fewer than 1,000 councillors — would intensify the spotlight on the European Parliament elections and his party's performance then.

There is little that Mr Hague can do to prevent the European contest exposing internal friction. He will make it clear that those who support the pro-Euro renegades cannot remain party members. But he has to be careful to distinguish between that outright act of disloyalty and individual dissent over the single currency. To appear to threaten Kenneth Clarke and Michael Heseltine that they will be "out on their ears" if they fail to echo his line is to issue a bluff that invites calling. Mr Hague should confront dissenters only where he can win.

The Tory leader is investing much of his energies in the English local, Scottish parliament and Welsh assembly elections. A robust result here would strengthen him before the European contest. The Tories have taken the first steps towards renouncing their past acts of centralisation. They should add further measures, for example attacking Labour councils that do not plan to introduce directly elected mayors. Mr Hague must do well in local elections if he is to establish his authority in the second.

JAM TOMORROW

Dundee, city of jute, journalism and rejuvenation

This month Dundee celebrates the opening of a splendid new arts centre. Spacious galleries and auditoriums will bring the best of contemporary culture to a place once dismissed as dull. Dundee — a classic example of a city which fell into post-industrial decline — has become a pioneer in proving how a depressed society may pull itself back up by its bootstraps.

In school geography books, Dundee's doughy industrial past is summarised in the three j's: jam, jute and journalism. The jam — marmalade — was invented in 1797 by the wife of John Keiller, a grocer who had bought up a cargo of Seville oranges from a becalmed Spanish ship and then wondered what to do with it. Some 50 years later, Dundee's proximity to whaling stations accidentally offset the degeneration of the cotton industry. With the discovery that jute fibres could be softened with whaling oil and then processed with the machinery that had been used for linen, Dundee grew wealthy as the world centre for jute. The old Dundee company, D.C. Thompson, publisher of the *Sunday Post*, of *Beano* and *Dandy*, has nurtured some of the city's most famous sons.

Although jute and journalism still linger, the jam manufacturer has gone — bought by Rank Hovis and transferred south. But if this deprives the city of one of its j's, the famous alliteration may remain as Dundee

earns esteem as the city of rejuvenation. In the 1930s, James Cameron, doyen of Dundee press men, wrote that the city "could have stood as a symbol of a society that had gone sour", a set "for the more embittered works of Chekhov".

The decline continued. By the 1960s, gripped by high unemployment, Dundee became the fief of corrupt city councillors of the extreme left. The flag of the Palestine Liberation Organisation fluttered in the city chambers. Pravda lay on library shelves, and Ford dropped massive investment plans after a bitter union dispute.

The city realised that it had to reinvent itself. Taking inspiration from *Discovery*, Captain Scott's polar exploration vessel built in this Scottish seaport and recently returned there, Dundee relaunched itself as "the city of discovery". It has since become one of the world's fastest growing biotechnology centres, with heavy investments made in medical and genetic research. Equally important, at a time when most councils are cutting back on arts expenditure, Dundee is increasing its budget. Its new arts centre joins a thriving repertory company, a community drama programme and impressive dance studios. "Bonny Dundee" sets a valuable example in its understanding that, to attract investment back to its centre, it must first offer people an attractive place to live.

Time for 'healing' on women priests

From the General Secretary of the Modern Churchpeople's Union and Ms Monica Furlong

Sir, We are writing, as representatives of over 100 members of the Church of England, to suggest that the Act of Synod, originally passed as a "holding device" to help those who had difficulty with the ordination of women to the priesthood, should not continue after an agreed date.

In practice, although well intentioned, it has not worked well and has been seriously discriminatory against women. It has also had a schismatic effect within the structure of the Church. We suggest, therefore, that the year 2002 would be a reasonable date at which to bring the Act to a close — a decade after the decision to ordain women as priests.

In the intervening years, some 2,000 women have been ordained priest, many contributing significantly to the work of the Church. They can scarcely continue to be treated as a passing innovation or experiment which needs to be regarded with caution. For them, and for the good of the Church as a whole, we believe that a reversion to our normal episcopal structures is necessary and would be an essential healing process.

We suggest that, at the same time, the Provincial Episcopal Visitors, commonly known as "flying bishops", should cease to have a supra-diocesan role. In our view they should be reincorporated into the normal diocesan system as assistant bishops, so restoring a proper primacy of role and authority to diocesan bishops, as has hitherto been the Catholic practice and tradition of the Church of England. There seems no adequate reason why those opposed to women priests should continue to receive extraordinary provision over and above many other groups of various views who have nevertheless felt able to accept the existing structures.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HENDERSON,
General Secretary,
Modern Churchpeople's Union,
MONICA FURLONG,
MCU Office,
25 Birch Grove, W3 9SP,
March 3.

'Millennium Moment'

From Prebendary Richard Aske

Sir, It is indeed sad that the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Hume are finding it difficult to take part in the "Millennium Moment" ceremony that will lead us into the year 2000 (report, February 25).

Do the Archbishop and the Cardinal represent a tiny section of the population, stubborn adherents to a set of outmoded beliefs? Or is it rather that the media moguls in charge of national millennium events are themselves living in a super-sophisticated cul-de-sac, out of touch with mainstream opinion?

Surely it is not too much to ask that the dawn of the new millennium — a landmark deriving totally from the birth of Christ — should be heralded with some minutes of prayer? And surely the vast majority of the population would feel that this was right?

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD ASKEW
(Millennium Officer),
Bath and Wells Diocese,
13 Kingston Buildings, Bath BA1 1LT,
February 26.

The Poles at Cassino

From Mr Richard Janczyński

Sir, The Allied Army which fought at Monte Cassino consisted of many nationalities. Each played its part over the four attempts that it took to capture the monastery. The Indian Infantry (report, February 24) came very close to reaching the summit. Their task was a tall order. They had to scale some of the steepest slopes whilst the German forces shot down at them from the ruins.

However, the monastery was finally taken by the 2nd Polish Corps, under the command of General W. Anders, on May 18, 1944.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD JANCZYŃSKI,
16 Avery Avenue,
Downley, High Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire HP11 5UE,
r.janczynski@nationwideisp.net
February 24.

Regional accents

From Mr Peter Whyer

Sir, I am sad that, when commenting on regional accents, Beryl Bainbridge included that of Liverpool (report, "Scouse novelist derides 'stupid' regional accents", later editions, March 3). It is a joy to hear such clear diction in the Liverpool pronunciation even though it carries with it a pleasant lilt.

Compare that with the crude and unpleasant estuary English that we now often have to suffer on TV and radio, especially from announcers who tell us that a particular programme will be on in "half a nower".

Yours faithfully,
P. WHYER,
Oakdale,
Woodburn Town, High Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire HP10 0PW,
p.j.w@btinternet.com
March 3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-782 5000

'Blackmailing' employees at work

From Mr Ian A. Page

Sir, Many employers will recognise the unfair effect of the employment laws detailed in today's letter from Mr Anthony Rose. I have personally defended a number of such cases successfully. But the time and expense involved means our business suffers and we thereby have less resources available to employ more staff.

I recently defended a case brought originally in 1997, but delayed until this year, by a legal trainee who told me at the outset he would take up as much time as possible of my senior staff and it would be better for me to settle.

I declined, and when the matter came before the tribunal the dismissed employee accused his manager of drunkenness, theft, lying, racial abuse and assault. He produced no supporting evidence and the tribunal dismissed his claim. I, together with members of my staff, had to appear at hearings on six separate days spread over two years to achieve this result.

Mr Rose asks how a company can protect itself in such circumstances. The answer is that they must defend themselves, irrespective of cost. Otherwise they invite blackmail.

Yours faithfully,
IAN A. PAGE
(Chairman),
CTL Components plc,
Falcon House,
19 Deer Park Road, SW19 3UX,
February 23.

From Mr John Wilson

Sir, There is an easy answer to Mr Rose's question. Sack the lawyers.

Employment tribunals were introduced because it was thought that the courts and legal procedures were not appropriate for employment disputes, especially bearing in mind that we lawyers have a vested interest in turning every molehill into a moun-

tain. They were supposed to be straightforward and unlegalistic, and any spottish who hired a lawyer would be penalised by the prospect of having to pay his own legal fees — win, lose or draw.

The touching naivety of this notion failed completely to address the skill with which we lawyers defend our patch. Are we really going to advise people to do it themselves? Do butchers advocate vegetarianism?

In my experience most employers are perfectly capable of speaking for themselves in these tribunals, and most arguments would be quite straightforward if it wasn't for the lawyers. It is the lawyers who need to be kept out of tribunals, not claimants.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WILSON
(Solicitor), AdviceNet,
86 Town Street,
Farsley, Leeds LS28 5LD,
j.wilson@solicitors.demon.co.uk
February 23.

From Mr J. C. Overton

Sir, The answer to Mr Rose's question: prospective employers should contact all past employers to ascertain the reason for leaving. The previous "blackmailing" would soon come to light.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. OVERTON,
Brookside Cottage,
Hatch Lane, Winkfield,
Windsor, Berkshire SL4 2EE,
February 23.

From Mr M. A. Lassman

Sir, One cannot help wondering if the same solicitor acted for the "blackmailing" employee in all three cases!

Yours sincerely,
M. A. LASSMAN,
99 Woodlands, NW11 9QT,
February 23.

Treating psychopaths

From Dr Andrew Wilks

Sir, The Home Secretary's proposals for dealing with psychopaths (letters, February 22) should be welcomed. I regard the short-term sentences dispensed under the present legislation as dangerously ineffective.

People diagnosed as possessed of psychopathic personality disorder would, as a rule, have shown a repetitive pattern of cruel, sadistic and brutally violent behaviour which would have caused much suffering to people who came into contact with them. In their conduct, they are pitiless, ruthless and without remorse. According to psychiatric definition, they are regarded as responsible for their acts.

On the other hand, it is generally recognised that psychopaths cannot be successfully "treated" in the context of psychiatric systems — ie, that on the whole they do as a result of lasting change as a result of psychiatric procedures, while causing turmoil in psychiatric wards. Their sense of responsibility may be further

diminished by contacts with psychiatry, a branch of medicine which inevitably carries with it the notion of "illness" and implies an absolution from responsibility.

I propose that there should be a "third way", between hospital and prison, for attending to psychopaths before they commit even more serious crimes: new humane reformatories that would aim at modifying the mal-formed personalities of psychopaths through useful work, appropriate education, benevolent moral guidance and a form of friendly but non-indulgent attitudes on the part of the staff.

The emphasis would not be on punishment (as in prison) or "illness" and "treatment" (as in hospital) but on inducing a sense of responsibility, on growing up, and on a general change of attitude towards other people and social arrangements.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW WILSKI
(Consultant Psychiatrist and Medical Director, Mental Health Services),
Rembury Hospital,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN2 4QJ,
February 23.

Conflict in the Horn

From the Ambassador of Ethiopia

Sir, Your recent reports on the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea (February 9, 10, 16, 18 and 19) have been accurate and fair. I would, however, like to take issue with a couple of points in your editorial, "War in the Horn" (February 19).

To suggest that a significant factor in Ethiopia's motivation for war is "its underlying fear of denial of access to the Red Sea" is to misunderstand the economic relationship between Ethiopia, Eritrea and the Red Sea ports.

Ethiopia's use of Eritrea's ports is of much greater economic importance to Eritrea than to Ethiopia. Eritrea has received a crucial part of its annual income from Ethiopia. Since Eritrea's reckless invasion of Ethiopia last May, Ethiopia has transferred its business to the neighbouring port of Djibouti, which has three times the capacity of Assab in Eritrea and is much more efficient.

Alleviating poverty

From the Reverend Hugh Hanley

Sir, Ben Wood (letter, February 25) says he would have much more sympathy for Cardinal Basil Hume's pleas for those living in absolute poverty if his Church "allowed its flock the contraceptive means" towards halving the world's population.

While some poor countries have high populations, others suffer from lack of people. It is the densely populated Western world that uses up its unfair share of the planet's resources.

As for artificial contraception, while many couples testify to its benefits, I believe the jury is still out on whether its general use is of overall benefit to the medical and moral wellbeing of society.

The consequent over-sexualisation of our culture can make us even more selfish and less willing to help the poor of the world.

Yours sincerely,
HUGH HANLEY,
St Joseph's, Tilston Road,
Malpas, Cheshire SY14 7DD,
February 27.

Catholics and charity

From the Principal of St Benedict's College, Colchester

Sir, Catholic schools have long had grave misgivings about Red Nose Day (report, March 2). Many Catholics are concerned over the possible use of Comic Relief funds for morally dubious family-planning projects.

Another reason why Red Nose Day is often not encouraged in Catholic schools is that the Friday chosen always falls in Lent. Catholic schools generally use the penitential period of Lent as a time of charity fundraising for disadvantaged people in the poorest countries of the world.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN WHELAN,
Principal,
St Benedict's College,
Norman Way, Colchester,
Essex CO3 3US,
March 2.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — 0171-782 5046. e-mail to: letters@the-times.co.uk

Partnership a key to rail success

From the Director General of the Association of Train Operating Companies

Sir, Last week's rail summit in London may have produced adverse comment (article, "Fat control-freaks", February 26; see also leading article, same day), but it also had some very constructive outcomes.

The Government has put rail at the top of its priorities, and its shared commitment with the industry to make the railways work better must help to ensure ultimate success. The new head of the Strategic Rail Authority, Sir Alastair Morton, exhibited a welcome realism and determination to mobilise the industry to deliver the Government's (and the public's) demands.

Encouraging progress has been made towards implementing the ten-point plan hammered out between the industry and the Deputy Prime Minister at the first summit in November: a national punctuality task force has undertaken a detailed analysis of the causes of delays; hundreds of new drivers have been trained and are in training; a new training system is being set up to tackle the shortage of experienced operations and timetable planners; reliability action groups have been set up to reduce the 20 per cent of delays caused by mechanical breakdowns; new trains are being delivered in increasing numbers; and a completely new timetable planning process has been devised.

As the process of restoring railway performance continues, the historic decline in rail usage has been reversed: subsidies to the rail industry are declining while investment in the rail infrastructure is at a 20-year high. Fares are going down in real terms. Passenger numbers have grown by 7 per cent per annum for the past two years.

Long-term investment is the key to coping with this growth and we welcome the Government's commitment to working in partnership with the industry to deliver it.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES GORDON,
Director General,
Association of Train Operating Companies,
3rd Floor,
40 Bernard Street, WC1N 1BY,
March 1.

Deregulating radio

From the Chairman and Chief Executive of the Commercial Radio Companies Association

Sir, I enjoyed Peter Barnard's deregulatory broadside, "Looking for a licence to thrill" (article, Vision, February 27). His conclusion that all radio should be less regulated sounds ideal, but I should point out that this association has never argued that BBC Radio should be regulated by the Radio Authority.

The self-regulating, publicly-funded BBC has five national and 40-odd local stations cross-promoting themselves to bust with two national television stations all under single ownership.

The independently regulated commercial radio sector has three national and about 215 local stations of which a single owner cannot own more than 15 per cent of potential audience.

To balance that situation out requires less ownership regulation of the latter and, ideally, independent regulation of the former.

With best wishes,
Yours sincerely,
PAUL BROWN,
Chairman and Chief Executive,
Commercial Radio Companies Association,
77 Shaftesbury Avenue, W1V 7AD,
March 1.

Brit-spotting

From Mrs Rosemary Fernandez

Sir, Some years ago my late stepfather lost his way on a pre-dinner stroll in Yugoslavia. Thinking he would be more easily understood, he asked a young fellow in French for directions back to his hotel.

The reply came also in French, but with a question "and how far from Hull do you live?" (letters, January 29-March 1).

Absolutely spot on, my stepfather was born in Hull and had spent his early years there.

Yours,

ROSEMARY FERNANDEZ,
45 Cumberlands,
Kenley, Surrey CR8 5DX,
March 1.

From Miss Jane Robinson

Sir, I came across this extract from *Hints to Lady Travellers* by Lillias Campbell Davidson the other day, which might be of some comfort:

The days are, happily, now long past when the cherished tradition of the Englishwoman, that one's oldest and worst garments possessed the most suitable characteristics for wear in travelling, excited the derision of foreign nations, and made the British female abroad an object of terror and avoidance to all beholders.

And the date? 1899.
Yours faithfully,
JANE ROBINSON,
Dragon Cottage,
Dragon Trail, Haddenham,
Buckinghamshire HP17 8AR,
March 1.

The truth about Elia Kazan

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BUSINESS, ARTS, BOOKS, SPORT, TELEVISION

THE TIMES



The real Luther King

Books, page 40

BUSINESS EDITOR Patience Wheatcroft

THURSDAY MARCH 4 1999

Goldman Sachs poised to revive flotation plan

By OLIVER AUGUST AND CAROLINE MERRELL

GOLDMAN SACHS, the last investment bank partnership on Wall Street, is to resurrect its flotation plan in a move that will make hundreds of employees multimillionaires. The 220 partners are to vote on the deal by teleconference on Monday. The flotation plan is likely to value the bank at more than \$20 billion (£12 billion). An equity slice of 10 to 15 per cent will be brought to market, and partners may start cashing in their stakes in three to five years. Partners stand to make an average of about \$100 million each from the sale.

One reason to restrict the initial offering to a maximum of 15 per cent is to deter rivals from attempting to take over the bank. Analysts claim that Goldman shares could start trading as early as May.

Yesterday Jon Corzine and Henry Paulson, Goldman Sachs's co-chairmen, said: "We have recommended that the firm become a public company to secure permanent capital to grow; to share ownership broadly among our employees; and to permit us to use publicly traded securities to finance strategic acquisitions that we may elect to make in the future."

The bank yesterday carefully prepared its employees for the momentous change in its corporate culture that will result from the flotation plan. A series of video recordings of question-and-answer sessions with senior partners were posted on an internal website.

Under the original flotation plan, many non-partners would have missed out on the distribution. The plan was withdrawn last autumn when the stock market plunged. But under the new scheme that is expected to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission shortly, all 11,000 Goldman bankers will be entitled to stock. The bank has not yet released any details of how large employee stakes will be.

However, according to one analyst, the new plan is likely

to result in slightly lower payouts for Goldman's current and retired partners. All of the payouts will be in the form of shares that can only be sold at a later date to prevent employees from leaving. But employees may borrow money and pledge the shares as collateral.

The flotation was delayed last year when Goldman's prospective market value dropped from about \$30 billion to about \$16 billion as shares slumped on Wall Street.

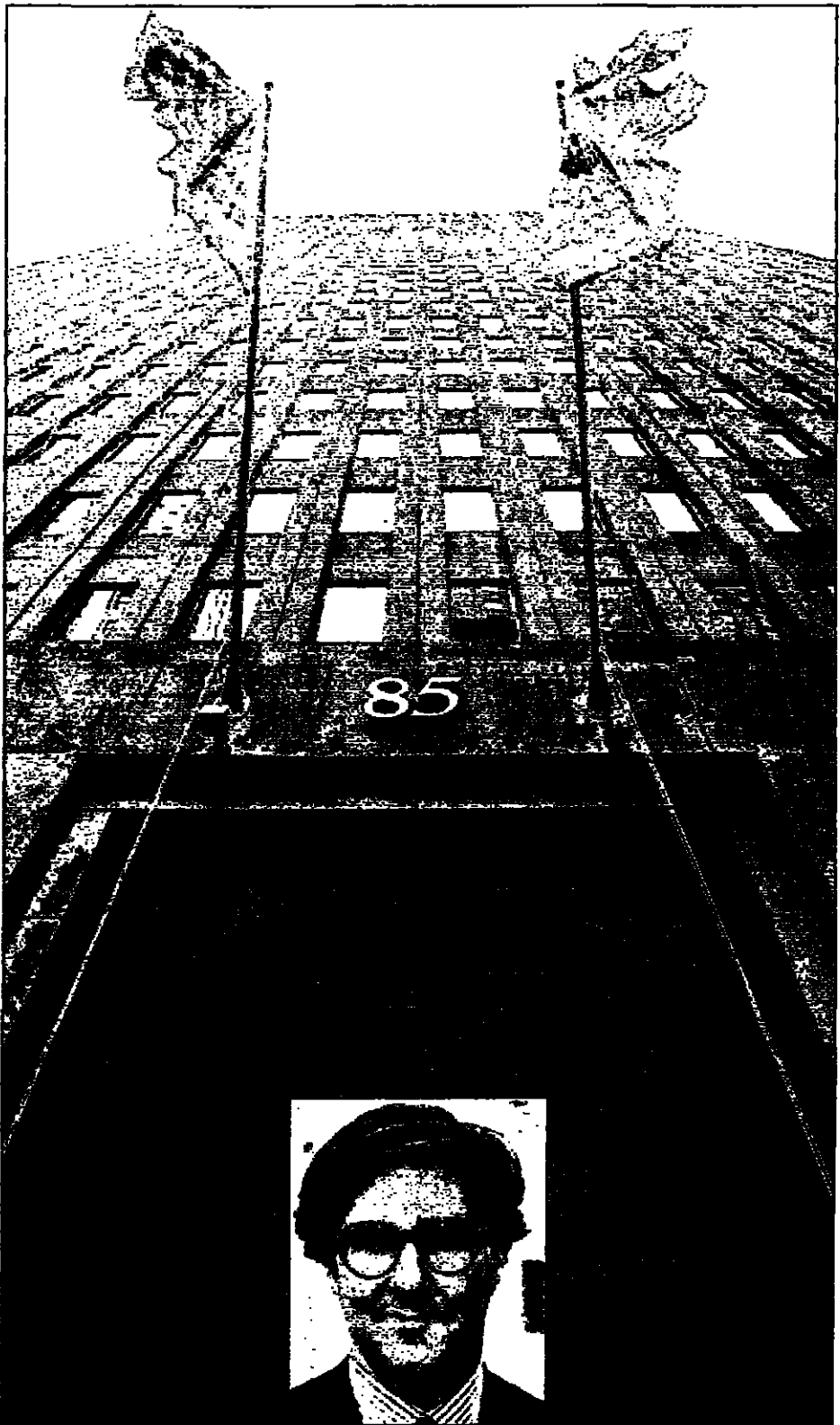
Goldman has 2,500 staff in Europe, most of whom work in the London head offices. Some 37 partners are based in London, including Gavin Davies, chief economist, who could be in line for shares worth about \$50 million.

The partners first voted on the flotation plan last June. It was approved, but not without dissent. Some partners feared that Goldman's unique culture of co-operation would be lost once the executives were no longer the owners.

At the time, Mr Corzine and Mr Paulson said: "This decision was reached after a lengthy, open and intense dialogue. Our culture of collaboration and teamwork, which has been inextricably linked to the firm's success, will continue to flourish in the new structure, reinforced by the manner in which we implement our plan." Top executives hinted that a key reason for going public was to be able to make large acquisitions by swapping shares. Analysts claim that lacking the ability to buy banks in stock swap transactions has harmed Goldman.

After flotation, Goldman Sachs is likely to turn itself into a fully integrated financial services business. US consumers could soon be able to have a Goldman building society account. The investment bank recently applied for permission to run a savings and loan company at the US Office of Thrift Supervision.

John Thain and John Thornton, partners who sit on the top management committee and initially spoke out against a flotation, now back the deal. The flotation documents are being drafted by an in-house team at the investment bank.



Goldman's New York head office, and, inset, John Thornton, who no longer opposes flotation



Du Pont's Monsanto link would dwarf rivals

By PAUL DURMAN

A COMBINATION of the agrochemical interests of Du Pont with Monsanto, the US group at the centre of the genetically modified food controversy, would face a stiff challenge from competition authorities, industry rivals gave warning yesterday.

The acquisition of Monsanto, valued last night at about \$28 billion (£17.3 billion), by DuPont would create a company that controlled about 20 per cent of the world market in products such as herbicides and pesticides.

It would dwarf leading competitors headed by Novartis, of Switzerland, and Britain's Zeneca, and would also overtake Aventis, the company set to emerge from the proposed merger of Hoechst, of Germany, and Rhône-Poulenc, of France.

Neither Du Pont, the world's largest chemicals group, nor Monsanto would comment on a New York Times report that the two companies

Despite the controversy in Britain over GM food, a much bigger problem for Monsanto is the collapse of last year's proposed merger with American Home Products, the large US pharmaceuticals group.

This has left Monsanto's finances looking stretched, it having spent more than \$8 billion on expensive priced acquisitions, some of which are not expected to produce substantial profits for years. It suffered another setback recently when two potentially

big-selling drugs developed by its GD Searle arm proved ineffective in late stage trials.

DuPont, best known in the UK for making Lycra and Teflon, is, like Monsanto, investing heavily in biotechnology in the belief that science is set to transform the growing of crops and create a huge new market. DuPont has estimated that biotech markets could be worth as much as \$500 billion a year by 2020.

Shares in Monsanto rose about 5 per cent to \$46.75, still well below the \$63.94 they reached last August.

A clash of corporate cultures is believed to have been an important ingredient in the collapse of Monsanto's deal with AHP.

INFLUENCE OF THE 'BIG TWO'

□ Monsanto is the world's second-largest agrochemical company but has cast itself as a visionary for the power of genomics and biotechnology to improve the quality and yield of crops and food. This led it to split off its traditional chemicals business and to embark on a \$6 billion spree on speculative acquisitions that have left it labouring under a debt mountain. GD Searle, its drugs arm, developed Celebrex, a new treatment for arthritis.

□ DuPont is the world's largest chemical company, a \$45 billion colossus whose best-known brands include Lycra and Teflon. A major oil and gas producer, DuPont also invests in biotechnology to develop its existing crop protection business. With \$2.5 billion of sales, it is the world number four in "agchem".

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Scenting danger

Why perfume is an industry in decline

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FTSE 100	6048.2	(-13.0)
Nikkei	12,525	(-1.0)
DAX	2781.39	(-3.08)
Hang Seng	14,170.38	(+248.30)
ASX	2283.54	(-4.07)
S&P Composite	1228.62	(+1.12)

US DOLLAR		
Federal Funds	5.75%	(5.75%)
Long bond	5.67%	(5.62%)

COMMODITIES		
3-month interest rate	5.75%	(5.75%)
Life long gilt	115.47	(114)

NEW YORK		
Gold	1,613.00	(1,613.00)
Oil	1,617.00	(1,617.00)
WTI	1,481.00	(1,476.00)
WTI	1,481.00	(1,476.00)
WTI	1,481.00	(1,476.00)
WTI	1,481.00	(1,476.00)

ASIA		
London	1,088.00	(1,088.00)
Sydney	1,481.00	(1,476.00)
Yokohama	1,481.00	(1,476.00)
Singapore	1,481.00	(1,476.00)
Tokyo	1,481.00	(1,476.00)

EURO		
London	1,088.00	(1,088.00)
Sydney	1,481.00	(1,476.00)
Yokohama	1,481.00	(1,476.00)
Singapore	1,481.00	(1,476.00)
Tokyo	1,481.00	(1,476.00)

COMMODITIES		
Gold	1,613.00	(1,613.00)
Oil	1,617.00	(1,617.00)
WTI	1,481.00	(1,476.00)
WTI	1,481.00	(1,476.00)
WTI	1,481.00	(1,476.00)

Ofel rings numbers changes

By CHRIS AYRES

THE massive changes to Britain's telephone numbers proposed by Ofel, the telephone industry regulator, are set to go ahead in April 2000, in spite of objections from business and MPs.

Four years after the introduction of 01 numbers, new numbers will be allocated to London, Northern Ireland, Cardiff, Coventry, Southampton and Portsmouth. Changes to mobile, pager, local, national, and premium-rate numbers will take place over the next two years.

Ofel admitted that another 14 British cities would probably have to change numbers by 2005, and a further seven by 2012. Ofel blames the huge explosion in demand for telephone services. David Edmunds, Director-General of Ofel, said: "It is clear that the numbering system must go ahead."

Under the new system, new area codes of 02 and 03 will be introduced next year. Codes ranging from 04 to 06 will be reserved for future use, and 07 will be reserved for mobile phones and pagers. As a result, nearly all phone numbers will become longer. The 08 code will be kept for freephone numbers, while 09 will be used for premium-rate numbers.

The Trade and Industry Committee has criticised Ofel for failing to consult customers adequately on the changes; that the arguments for the number changes were not convincing; and that some of the proposals were wrong.

Bank puts rate cuts on hold

By SAIED SHAH

THE Bank of England paused for breath yesterday, leaving its key interest rate unchanged at 5.5 per cent, bringing to an end a five-month run of monetary easing, on the back of a series of data that points to the economy stabilising.

Most economists said, however, that they expect the Bank to resume cuts, and would expect interest rates to be a further half or full percentage point lower by the end of this year.

Business leaders felt the caution shown by the Bank's Monetary Policy Committee, chaired by Eddie George, Governor of the Bank of England, was not justified. The British Chambers of Commerce said the decision was "a bitter pill for UK manufacturers to swallow".

The lack of a move, which had been broadly expected by financial markets, sent the pound to a record closing high against the euro, at 67.48p.

Two surveys published yesterday underlined the fragile state of the economy. Retailers enjoyed improved trading condi-

Miners win working test case

By SARAH CUNNINGHAM, RETAIL CORRESPONDENT

EMPLOYERS can be sued if they force staff against their will to work more than 48 hours a week, the High Court ruled yesterday in the first legal test case on the Working Time Directive.

The ruling, on an action brought by five pit deputies against RJB Mining, endorsed the European directive and ordered RJB to comply and to pay costs. Mr Justice Gage said the directive, which came into force last October, was "a mandatory requirement which must apply to all contracts of employment".

John Monks, the TUC's General Secretary, said: "This judgment is excellent news. The judge has given the red card to Britain's bullying bosses."

Employees can work more than 48 hours if they sign an opt-out agreement. Nacods, the pit deputies' union, advised its members not to sign as some deputies were being forced to work 60 hours a week. RJB said it had only asked staff to work their normal hours.

Commentary, page 29



George: caution criticised

'Triple A' blow for M&S

By SARAH CUNNINGHAM, RETAIL CORRESPONDENT

MARKS & SPENCER suffered further blows yesterday. As it lost a coveted 'triple A' credit rating, one of its leading clothing suppliers admitted that trade is still very slow, while another said it is being forced to lay off 200 workers.

William Baird, M&S's fourth-largest clothing supplier, yesterday reported lower profits, adding: "If there is to be a recovery in 1999 it will not be before the second half of the year."

Underlying pre-tax profit at the company during 1998 was down 9 per cent to £30.5 million. Operating profits were worst at the division that supplies M&S, almost halving to £6.9 million, on the back of a 5 per cent downturn in sales to £214.3 million.

David Suddens, chief executive, said that orders made so far by M&S for the rest of this year are considerably below last year's level. He also said Baird, which closed five UK factories supplying M&S last year, expects to make further job cuts this year and next in order to

move manufacturing to countries with cheaper labour. Much of its manufacturing for M&S is being transferred to Sri Lanka.

Shares in M&S closed down 14p at 380p, while Baird fell 4p to 105p.

M&S's dramatic fall in sales, which led to a profit warning last month and a move away from its traditional insistence on "Made in Britain", were felt by Coats Viyella, the chain's second-largest clothing supplier. It is closing a factory in Alloa, near Stirling, which makes women's outerwear for M&S, with the loss of 200 jobs.

Moody's Investors Services, meanwhile, said yesterday that it had lowered the rating on M&S's senior debt to A-A1 from AAA because it thought that the erosion of the business's competitive position in the UK retail market will continue to weaken the company's financial flexibility and diminish the quality of its fundamental business position. Its top short-term rating is not affected.

Muslim fund steers clear of usury

By GAVIN LUMSDEN

DEVOUT Muslims who want to make money should find the going a bit easier from next week when the Britain's first Islamic investment fund is launched.

The fund, called Al-Safa Investment, will only invest in companies approved by Islamic law, or Sharia, and will eschew any involvement in lending or charging interest, which strict Muslims regard as usury.

Named after a mountain on the road to Mecca, Al-Safa is the brainchild of STZ, a Muslim partnership based in West London. STZ has convinced three Islamic scholars from the UK, Canada and Egypt to team up with Greig Middleton, a City stockbroker, and City Financial, a fund manager, to offer Britain's two million Muslims a "unique" investment opportunity.

Ian Thomson, a partner at STZ and an independent financial adviser who converted to Islam 13 years ago, said:

"We've launched this for fairly selfish reasons really. We had nowhere else to put our money. Until now many Muslims have had to compromise and put their money on deposit but not take any interest. The banks were making money hand over fist."

Although the fund plans to invest internationally, it will initially focus on the UK's top 350 quoted companies. However, only 200 of these are likely to be eligible as the fund is banned from buying shares in companies involved

in tobacco, alcohol, pornography or who sell non-halal food.

Brian Tora, head of Greig Middleton Asset Management, the fund's investment adviser, expressed enthusiasm for the project but is expecting to head Islamic scholars. One scholar, Mohamed El-Sharkawy, the imam, or leader, of the Islamic Culture Centre in London, is fond of quoting from the Koran: "Refrain from all usury, if you are believers. If you do not, then expect a war from Allah and His messenger."

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Committee examines FSA Bill

By CAROLINE MERRELL

LORD BURNS, a former Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, will head a cross-party committee that aims to facilitate the path of the Financial Services and Markets Bill through Parliament.

The Bill, which increases the powers of the Financial Services Authority, has met opposition from some in the financial services industry, as they believe the legislation will allow the FSA to act as judge, jury and executioner.

The role of the committee is to ensure that any problems in the Bill are ironed out before it reaches Parliament. Ministers hope it will report on the Bill by April, and that Parliament will consider the Bill as soon as possible after that.

Before he joined the Treasury, Lord Burns was Professor of Economics at the London Business School and ran its Centre for Economic Forecasting. Others on the committee include Lord Poole, Lord Fraser of Carmyllie, Lord Eatwell and David Heathcoat-Amory, MP.

EXCHANGE RATES

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	2.69	2.70
Austria Sch	21.30	19.74
Canada \$	53.01	58.05
Denmark Kr	6.56	6.57
France Fr	6.56	6.57
Germany DM	1.93	1.94
Italy Lira	1.93	1.94
Japan Yen	107.72	107.72
Netherlands Gld	5.12	5.12
New Zealand \$	1.93	1.94
Norway Kr	4.62	4.62
Portugal Esc	204.8	204.8
Spain Ptas	166.64	166.64
Sweden Kr	10.36	10.36
Switzerland Fr	2.20	2.20
Taiwan NT\$	23.6	23.6
USA \$	1.72	1.72

Notes for small denomination banknotes only as supplied by Barclays Bank. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques. Rates as at close of trading yesterday.

Serco in talks with MoD over possible £9bn contract

By FRASER NELSON

SERCO is in talks to take over the Royal Air Force's entire air-to-air refuelling fleet in a deal that the Ministry of Defence has valued at £9 billion.

Richard White, chief executive of the prisons-to-trains outsourcing company, has met MoD officials and offered to replace the ageing fleet of Tristars and VC10s at RAF Brize Norton.

The 20-year deal would be the largest PFI contract awarded by the Government. It would involve buying about £2.5 billion of new aircraft,

and spending another £6.5 billion on direct groundcrew and operational costs.

Mr White has offered to order and maintain the new aircraft, possibly employing groundcrew and running the airport. In return, Serco would be free to use them to refuel civil aircraft when not being used by the RAF.

Mr White said yesterday: "The aircraft would be flown by RAF pilots and there would be an arrangement where we would provide more aircraft in time of war."

"It's like leasing a car — we would look after the financing,

the maintenance, the support costs — everything."

The MoD said yesterday that its current fleet could, in theory, last until 2015. But its 24 VC10s are already 30 years old, and its nine Tristars have been in service for 15 years.

It said: "They do need replacing, and we've asked the industry to come up with ideas. We are open to all options."

The MoD is conducting the talks under its "Future Strategic Tanker Aircraft Programme", which is by far the largest Private Finance Initiative (PFI) project to date. It is due to start in October 2002.

Mr White added that Serco, which specialises in PFI work, has offered to take part in the partial privatisation of London Underground through its £1 billion joint venture with Nomura.

It already runs the driverless Docklands Light Railway, which has connected the City of London to the Canary Wharf development since 1988. He said: "With Docklands, we have looked after the signalling, the trains and the maintenance as one package. Although it's a much smaller scale than London Underground, it has been a suc-

cess and it should put us in a good stead."

He added that he would be keen to participate in the privatisation of Air Traffic Control — but is less confident that the contract will ever come up on the market.

Serco now runs a stream of outsourcing deals under defence, health, prisons, scientific research and transport.

Its underlying pre-tax profit was an expected £26.4 million (£22 million) for 1998, leaving headline earnings of 27.4p (23.9p) per share. The total dividend rises to 7.4p (6.4p) with a final 5.1p.

Citigroup's second Canary Wharf site

CANARY WHARF, the 81-acre office development that is heading for a £2.6 billion flotation, has secured a major letting to Citigroup, which plans to take a 42-storey office building to be built at the London Docklands site. The new 1.2 million sq ft tower will adjoin a 17-storey building currently under construction for Citibank. The larger building will house the investment banking and corporate banking arms of Salomon Smith Barney and Citibank, bringing together 6,000 Citigroup personnel at the Canary Wharf complex.

Citigroup has agreed a long lease on the new tower, designed by Cesar Pelli & Associates, at a rent thought to be about £35 per square foot. Paul Reichmann, Canary Wharf's chairman, said that the deal was a milestone for it. "The 42-storey Citigroup headquarters tower will join the existing 50-storey landmark One Canada Square and the 42-storey HSBC tower currently under construction," he said. Canary Wharf's pathfinder prospectus is due at the end of next week. A quarter of the enlarged company will be sold in a flotation.

McKinsey Isa contract

MCKINSEY, the management consultant, has been commissioned by the Treasury to track the development of the individual savings account (Isa). The contract shows that the firm's links with the Conservatives do not exclude it from collaborations with new Labour: William Hague is a former McKinsey employee. Using data supplied by banks, building societies, insurance companies and others providing Isas, McKinsey will observe how much is being invested in the scheme.

Spring Ram jobs go

CUTBACKS in orders from DIY retailers have forced Spring Ram, the kitchens and bathrooms specialist, to shed 250 jobs and spend £1.5 million on scaling back production. It blamed the cuts for a 68 per cent fall in operating profit, to £1.1 million, in the year to January 23. It said £2 million of annual overheads were eliminated in the second half, which should save £6 million a year. Exceptional items left pre-tax profits at £3.3 million (£500,000). The total dividend stays at 0.1p.

Hanson sells stake

HANSON, the building materials group, has raised A\$224.3 million (£87 million) by selling its 23.8 per cent stake in Westralian Sands, the Australian mineral sands company. Hanson originally held 40 per cent of RGC, another Australian mineral sands miner, which last year merged with WestSands, leaving Hanson with a stake in the new group. Hanson said that it planned to use the proceeds to fund the purchase of more building products companies in America.

BioMedica seeks £3.6m

OXFORD BIOMEDICA, which claims to be the UK's leading specialist in gene therapy, is raising £3.6 million as a possible prelude to a move to the main market from the AIM. It plans a one-for-five rights issue of new shares priced at 15p — 50 per cent more than last year's fundraising. The money should enable the company to continue funding its cancer trials until the end of next year. Alan Kingman, chief executive, said BioMedica is also considering Easdaq as an alternative to London.

Fund swaps hit Schroders

By CAROLINE MERRELL, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

SCHRODERS, the investment bank, has admitted that the poor performance of its own fund managers led to it losing about £3 billion of institutional business last year.

David Salisbury, chairman of the bank's Schroder Investment Management arm, said yesterday that the money had been switched from Schroders' active managers to investment houses that offered passive fund management in the form of index tracking. Despite the switch, funds under management grew by 11 per cent to stand at £119 billion at the year end, with net new money accounting for £5 billion of the increase.

Mr Salisbury said: "The active managers found it difficult to keep pace with the indices. We have had our fair share of bad publicity. We have seen these periods of underperformance before."

He said that Schroders had tried to address some of its performance problems, but claimed that there had been no change in basic philosophy.

Schroders announced a 5 per cent fall in 1998 pre-tax profits to £232 million, from £245 million. Earnings were dented by a bad debt provision

of £43 million in Asia on top of a £24 million provision for the region made the previous year.

The bank said that it did not expect to have to extend these provisions any further this year. Peter Sedgwick, deputy chairman, said that despite the problems in Asia, it expected to maintain a strong presence there.

Profits before provisions were up by £6 million to £275 million. Schroders is raising the total dividend by 8 per cent to 16.5p a share.

The bank, nearly 50 per cent owned by members of the Schroder family, said it was well placed to benefit from corporate restructuring in Europe and asset management opportunities worldwide.

Mr Sedgwick said that the bank was sure that it could remain independent, despite the consolidation among other investment banks.

Analysts said the results were slightly better than expected. "Now that 1998 is behind us, we won't probably see any further provisions for Asia," said Tom Rayner, banking analyst at SG Securities.



Peter Sedgwick before a portrait of J. Henry Schroder

Tax blow to German insurers

By SIGRID AUFTERBECK

GERMAN insurers failed to convince Chancellor Gerhard Schröder to scrap tax reforms which they said would cost them billions of marks, but did win a pledge for a review of the situation in a year.

At an emergency meeting yesterday, Herr Schröder told the insurance industry that he would consider an amendment if the additional tax burden on the companies exceeded the Government's own estimate of DM8.75 billion (£3 billion). Insurers say the changes will cost them DM13.7 billion a year.

Herr Schröder's four-year package envisages net tax cuts of DM20.5 billion (£7.19 billion), mainly targeted at cutting the burden on average income earners. But insurance companies have said that they would be the main victims of the reform, as a result of the abolition of tax breaks. Allianz, Germany's largest insurer, threatened to move operations abroad over the tax changes. Several insurers also threatened to boycott German government bond auctions in protest.

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GKN by 14% gloom

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Get it right — never mind the price



COMMENTARY by our City Editor

The Goldman Sachs flotation is on again. This time, however, it may look to jealous outsiders, the decision to float is not about turning the partners into multi-millionaires. On no, this time Goldman is floating as part of a carefully thought out strategic plan for the development of the group. That is what the double act of John Thornton and John Thain has been telling the troops as they have whistled through Asia, the US and Europe. The message may even, for a few moments, have stopped the troops worrying over just how many shares they were going to get. But not for long.

After the fiasco of last autumn's pulled flotation, the bank cannot afford to fail again. So now the message is that price is almost irrelevant: the important thing is to get the IPO over quickly and efficiently then get on with running the business. If Goldman tried telling its corporate clients that price was not important, they might be inclined to take their business elsewhere. But in this case it is largely true. With no more than 15 per cent of the company being sold and the inside shareholders forced to hold the stock for between three and five years, the partners can afford to price the issue at a level which will ensure it gets away swiftly. Their rewards will come later.

Goldman has been through a bruising period. The partners

were divided over the original float plans: a fly on the board-room wall would have witnessed scenes of naked greed which even some of the masters of the universe claimed to have found shocking.

Perhaps the experience really did cause a few investment bankers to wonder whether there was more to running a world beating bank than money. Anyhow, the result has been a change at the top of the organisation. Jon Corzine vacated the chief executive's chair and Hank Paulson moved into it. Together with Messrs Thornton and Thain, an established team, the trio now appear to be running the show. And they have been telling Goldman's near 2000 staff of their vision for the future of a business which is strong on communication and encourages the careers of women and ethnic minorities.

But enough of that. Goldman is one of the world's three global investment banks, along with Merrill Lynch and Morgan Stanley. It intends to hang onto that position and will go on grabbing business worldwide. Forty per cent of its profits now come from Europe and Asia where, just five years ago, it was still losing

money. Its culture will not be changed by the flotation: the aim remains to win. Apple pie features a long way down the menu. The flotation provides a different way of rewarding staff: there will be shares for all, largely allotted on merit, which promises plenty of scope for excitement. And there will be paper with which to make acquisitions. That is not on the agenda now, of course, but that is what they all say.

A fresh plea for stunted giants

Few in the City will be moaning the loss to the stock market of Wainhomes. The company was floated in 1994 at 170p a share and now it is going private at 140p. This short and inglorious life as a public company bears no relation to Wainhomes' real business, which saw profits double in five years. No wonder the directors

have decided that they need the City as much as Goldman Sachs partners need starter homes.

The company's exit from the stock market gives perfectly timed emphasis to the conclusions of a newly republished report forecasting the potential demise of the smaller quoted companies sector. Not all these titlers will grow into *Tomorrow's Giants*, the romantic title of the report, but the way the stock market is polarising at the moment, the danger is that many potentially significant companies will be deprived of the route to capital and, thereby, expansion.

The Treasury is aware of the problem. Paul Myners split it out in his recent report and Geoffrey Robinson, when he was Paymaster General, established the inevitable committee to take a look. *Tomorrow's Giants* is a sequel to the work of that committee, penned by its deputy chairman, Brian Basham, and Craig Pickering who, for the past five

years was head of the Industry Division at the Treasury.

Mr Basham, best known as a corporate spin-doctor, tried his hand at building what might have been a giant of the future by launching a nursing home business. Rather than risk rejection by the stock market, he decided to sell to BUPA instead. But no matter: he would like others to have the chance to grow.

The report has a plethora of suggestions, ranging from the fashionable one of educating children in the joys of investment to pushing more company information on to the Web. That alone would have been unlikely to have altered the fortunes of a future Wainhomes.

What the report comes down to is a call for more tax incentives to encourage the private investor. It lands on Gordon Brown's desk as he puts the finishing touches to the Budget and is likely to be pushed on to an ever-increasing pile of worthy and un-

read pleas. Yesterday, the pile was also added to by another plea of praise for employee share ownership plans from the ever-active Denis MacShane, MP.

The argument in both cases is that we should be encouraging more private investors. The Government should not ignore them.

ABI pulls off a palace coup

Using Mary Francis to be the next director-general of the Association of British Insurers is quite a coup for chairman Sandy Leitch. Yesterday this column said that leading trade associations should take an imaginative approach to filling the top jobs that have fallen vacant simultaneously. Poaching from the Queen is certainly more adventurous than hiring someone from another industry organisation, as the ABI had done in the past, or another McKinseyite, the CBI's usual recruiting trick.

A former Treasury civil servant, Ms Francis has been at Buckingham Palace for the past three years. She may find that modernising the monarchy is a breeze compared with the problems of

putting a positive case for the financial services industry. While the ABI would like to move on from pensions mis-selling, even the past week has seen the chairman of the Financial Services Authority warning that Isas will be mis-sold and the insurance ombudsman laying into mortgage protection policies.

Under such attacks, the industry tends to stifle its fears over how the plans for new savings products and complicated pension schemes are 'supposed to work'. Ms Francis, with her knowledge of royal protocol, may prove to have been an inspired choice in securing enlightenment. A curse might secure that most sought-after privilege for those who want to learn what the Treasury is really thinking: an audience with Ed Balls.

Dr Brown's remedy

THE terminology surrounding the decisions of the Monetary Policy Committee has abandoned orthodoxy in favour of pharmacology. Hawks and doves have flown. Now Eddie George dishes out aspirins and the British Chambers of Commerce decries yesterday's decision to leave interest rates unchanged as "a bitter pill". Yet, with the Budget just days away, the MPC needed to pause from its rate cutting. After all, Gordon Brown may be planning to hand out a few antidepressants to industry.

GKN profits up by 14% despite gloom on cars

BY ADAM JONES

GKN shares rose more than 7 per cent yesterday after an unexpectedly strong performance at its pallet rental business, Chep. The surge in the stock price came despite a downturn forecast for car production in Europe.

GKN reported 1998 profits of £462 million before goodwill amortisation and exceptional, a 14 per cent rise on 1997. Analysts had expected between £436 million and £460 million.

GKN said Chep, a joint venture that provides and manages crates for supermarket chains and others, enjoyed double-digit growth in all its operations. One big growth market is for returnable produce pallets that can be moved straight out into a supermarket display.

Group-wide sales of the company which manufactures propeller shafts and other components for cars, sells powder

metals for a variety of uses, as well as making Westland helicopters, came in at £3.71 billion, up from £3.38 billion. Earnings per share were up from 39.2p to 80.2p, reflecting a £248 million one-off gain following a successful appeal against a court decision in the US last year.

GKN said it could afford to spend up to £1 billion on acquisitions but C.K. Chow, chief executive, played down the need to buy competitors in the automotive or support services fields.

It is still in talks to form an alliance between Westland and Agusta, the Italian helicopter company. GKN has already merged its armoured vehicle business with Alvis. It is unlikely that Vickers will inject its struggling tank-making arm into this pairing.

Mr Chow said GKN expects the US car market to be flat this year, although the group's

market share should rise. Recent problems in Brazil had affected automotive profits but Mr Chow emphasised that emerging markets account for just over 3 per cent of sales.

GKN expects European car production to fall by about 3 per cent in 1999. The European car industry is responsible for about £1.4 billion of GKN sales. Danny Bevan, an analyst at Credit Lyonnais, was unfazed: "They look as if they are going to manage their way through the European downturn reasonably effectively."

Demand for GKN's agricultural profits in Europe is also expected to fall this year, following an earlier slump in the US.

A dividend of 10.55p per share has been declared, making 16.3p (14.75p) for the year. The shares closed at 910p, close to their all-time high of 925p.

Tempus, page 30

Heavy going for Ladbroke's bookies

LADBROKE has experienced difficult trading conditions in its UK betting shop chain as it puts the final touches to its £1.5 billion takeover of Stakis, the rival hotel and gaming group (Dominic Walsh writes).

The company yesterday admitted that although trading in its two divisions had been "satisfactory" in the

first two months of the year, trading margins in its Ladbrokes bookies shops had been "lower than planned".

In common with rivals such as William Hill, Ladbrokes has suffered from effects of poor weather on race meetings and some predictable football results, enabling punters to rake in higher winnings than normal. A

spokesman said: "Margins do fluctuate. That's the nature of the business."

Ladbroke was unveiling a 22 per cent rise in 1998 profits, before tax and exceptional, to £276.9 million. Earnings per share rose from 14.82p to 17.90p. A 4.64p final dividend makes 7.58p, up 10 per cent. The Hilton International hotels division lifted profits

by 2 per cent, to £181 million, with betting and gaming up 55 per cent, to £172.4 million — or 23 per cent excluding the effect of the recently sold Coral.

There was a £9.8 million writedown of launch costs of Vernons Easy Play, a football-based National Lottery game with 350,000 players a week, against forecasts of up to three million.

Thistle unveils record profits

BY DOMINIC WALSH

THISTLE HOTELS, London's biggest hotel group, emerged from a year of turmoil to report record profits before tax and exceptional of £86.6 million — a 9.2 per cent increase over 1997. On a like-for-like basis revenue rose by 5.6 per cent to £49.52, driven by a 6.1 per cent rise in average room rates. Bedroom occupancy saw a slight dip to 71.9 per cent from 72.3 per cent.

Including exceptional items, pre-tax profits almost halved to £46.8 million, with adjusted earnings per share reaching 11.9p (12.1p). This included a £27.5 million loss on the disposal of 34 of its regional hotels, reducing £74.5 million, and £19 million from new accounting rules on property valuations.

There were also one-off costs relating to the abortive sale of the company to Nomura last summer. Thistle's shares, which had touched 250p in June, went into a tailspin after the deal's collapse, sinking to



Burke: "revenue growth"

1034p last December. Yesterday, they shed 34p to 1361p. Ian Burke, chief executive, said that trading in the first two months of the year had delivered "modest like-for-like revenue growth".

A final dividend of 3.0p makes a total of 4.5p, up 7.1 per cent. Investors will also share a £92.4 million special dividend — the second tranche of the £185 million promised in September.

Cookson to spend £400m

BY PAUL DURMAN

COOKSON, the industrial materials group, has £400 million to spend on acquisitions to bolster its new focus on electronics, ceramics and engineering. Steve Howard, chief executive, said Cookson was considering "a couple of deals worth £200 million or more" as well as the more familiar bolt-on acquisitions.

Mr Howard said the company was making progress with its recently announced plans to close 20 manufacturing plants and rationalise another 10, which will cause 700 job losses. The first £50 million of costs from this programme was the main reason operating profits fell last year to £188.3 million from £122.9 million. Annual savings of £14 million are expected from next year.

Underlying pre-tax profits were 15 per cent lower at £151 million. A final dividend of 5.1p increases the total for the year by 2 per cent to 9.4p a share. Cookson's shares slipped 54p to 149p.

Dawson chief fears US backlash on cashmere

BY SARAH CUNNINGHAM, RETAIL CORRESPONDENT

SCOTTISH cashmere companies could be seriously damaged by the continuing uncertainty over whether the United States is to impose sanctions in its "banana war" with the European Union, a leading manufacturer said yesterday. Peter Forrest, chief executive of Dawson International, the company behind the Pringle and Ballantyne brands, said: "The bad thing is that the indecision carries on and could delay some quite serious business coming Scot-

land's way." Small, independent companies will probably be worst hit, he said.

America says the EU's banana regime actually favours EU-based marketing companies and deprives its own big firms, such as Chiquita and Dole Foods, of revenues. It has drawn up a list of EU goods, including Scottish cashmere sweaters, that could be affected by 100 per cent tariffs. Dawson said it will be largely protected from sanctions because it has a China-based busi-

ness, which mainly supplies the US with cashmere and which would not be affected.

Dawson said yesterday that it intends to focus entirely on cashmere and to sell its other businesses after a year in which it fell £30.6 million into the red. Dawson made a pre-tax profit in the previous year of £10.2 million. It is not paying any dividend for the year to January 2 (2.75p in the previous year). There were exceptional charges of £19.6 million relating to restructuring.



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STOCK MARKET

MICHAEL CLARK

Rentokil slips further despite rogue trade

SIR CLIVE THOMPSON, chief executive of Rentokil, had a difficult time yesterday afternoon. He had spent the previous 24 hours taking stock of the slowdown in earnings that led him to miss his own 20 per cent earnings growth per annum pledge and which saw shares in his company take a 10 per cent dive.

So it will have come as something of a surprise when the Rentokil price rallied up by well over 100p at one stage to touch 525p on the London Stock Exchange's computerised trading system.

Word is it was Schroders that did the damage, though not for any reasons of related support for Sir Clive. One of its traders came over all fingers and thumbs and mistakenly entered the number of shares he wanted to buy, 525,000, into the space where the bid price should have gone.

Shocked rival traders fell over themselves in an effort to accommodate his order. At least one line of 15,000 shares went through at 525p along with 43,000 at 465p before the mistake was discovered.

The rogue trades were later corrected. Just as well for Credit Lyonnais, the broker, which is believed to be talking Rentokil down to the 300p level.

Rentokil shares closed the day 4½p cheaper at 399½p.

The absence of another cut in bank rates saw share prices give up an early lead. An uncertain start to trading on Wall Street and further weakness among US Treasury bonds only added to the dull backdrop. Dealers say there is little reason for investors to test the waters ahead of next week's Budget.

In the event, the FTSE 100 index finished 13.0 down at 6,048.3 having seen an earlier lead of 55 points wiped out. Once again it was outperformed by the FTSE 250 index, up 9.6 at 5,286.9 with turnover topping a billion shares.

Some bullish comments from Credit Lyonnais gave BOC Group a welcome fillip with the price finishing 24½p better at 888p. It rates the shares a "buy" and says the low point in the company's fortunes has now been reached.

Charterhouse Tilney, the broker, helped rein in COLT Telecom, 10½p, lower at £11.20, after telling clients to "reduce" their holdings. The



Tim Scope, finance director, left, and David Suddens, chief executive, saw William Baird slip 4p to 105p as profits fell

group's demands for cash have left the broker unimpressed.

Compass Group advanced 20½p to 767p as Salmon Smith Barney raised its recommendation for the shares from "outperform" to "trading buy". It continues to set a target price for the shares of 830p.

Amvescap was down 10½p at 604½p. This was in spite of Charles Bauer, deputy chair-

man, selling 129,542 shares at 601p. His holding is now 48.26 million, or 7.18 per cent.

Viridian jumped 24½p to 733p in response to news of the proposed joint venture with Energis Group, 12p dearer at £15.80. The companies plan to build a new telecommunications network and launch a service in Northern Ireland.

There was some heavy turn-

over in Hannover International with 261,000 shares changing hands as the price firmed 10p to 105½p. Results out later this month should make good reading and may help to silence shareholder discontent.

A drop in both profits and sales left William Baird nursing a fall of 4p to 105p. The textiles group blamed the downturn in fortunes of its biggest customer Marks & Spencer and gave warning that the first half of current year would reflect the economic slowdown.

Share buying by one director and more than doubled pre-tax profits were responsible for the rise of 8½p to 50p in Jacobs Holdings. Michael Kingshott, managing director, has bought 100,000 shares at 47½p taking his holding to 7.5 million, or 1.4 per cent.

Locker Group dipped 4p to 134p. James Southworth, managing director, unloaded 73,400 shares at 14p. It reduces his holding to 21,980, or less than 1 per cent.

A profits warning left Pilkington Tiles nursing a loss of 2½p at 10p. The group says deferred orders and problems at one of its plants will bring profits in below expectations.

There were some heavy buyers moving in late on Wales City of London as the price rose 6½p to 72½p on the back of plans to return cash to shareholders. They included a buyer of one million shares at 69p, 550,000 at 73p and 350,000 at 72p. The developer has put the "for sale" sign up on some of its properties.

MARKS & SPENCER finished 14½p lower at 380½p with brokers convinced that trading conditions are worsening.

HSBC Securities, the broker, continues to tell clients to reduce their holdings, while earlier this week WestLB Panmure, the broker, said the shares were probably only worth 300p. Moody's, the debt rating agency, has compounded the retailer's problems by lowering its senior debt rating from AAA to AA1.

Arcadia — the Burton.

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Builder joins flight from stock market

By PAUL ARMSTRONG

THE flight of small and mid-sized companies from the stock market gained further momentum yesterday with the announcement of a proposed £88 million management buyout of Wainhomes, the housebuilder.

Bill Ainscough, the Wainhomes chairman, who will end up with 71 per cent of the company if the deal succeeds, said that the move was the result of poor investor appetite for building companies.

The cash offer of 140p, which has been recommended by the independent directors of Wainhomes, represents a 22 per cent premium to the closing share price on Tuesday.

The offer is, though, somewhat less than the premium paid by venture capitalists for other quoted companies recently taken private.

Mr Ainscough, however, said that the relevant comparison in the building industry is to a company's net asset value. On this basis, the deal implies a premium of 30 per cent based on the net assets of Wainhomes at January 3.

The bid is being funded by the Bank of Scotland, which will emerge as Mr Ainscough's partner in Wainhomes, with a stake of 29 per cent.

Mr Ainscough said that irrevocable acceptances for 30 per cent of the stock had been received, including his 15 per cent stake.

Wainhomes yesterday announced a 13 per cent rise in interim pre-tax profits, to £7.1 million. Shareholders who accept the offer will retain their entitlement to the 1.5p interim dividend.

Companies with small to medium-sized market capitalisations are arguing that they have rapidly become the forgotten constituents of stock markets around the world as managers of tracker funds focus on blue chip shares.

This is in stark contrast to the welcome that institutions were giving smaller stocks when Wainhomes was first listed in 1994.

Mr Ainscough said that Wainhomes had annual pre-tax profits of £6.5 million when it was floated at 170p a share.

He said that pre-tax profit this financial year was expected to reach £14 million, but the shares were trading at 138p yesterday, up 23p on the day.

"We have just been unable to generate sufficient investor interest in our shares," Mr Ainscough said. "We have had to question the benefits of being a listed company."

He said that the weak share price had also prevented Wainhomes from being able to raise funds for acquisitions.

Small cap plea for tax reform

WIDESPREAD tax reform is needed to end investors' growing discrimination against small public companies, an inquiry into the sector has found (Paul Armstrong writes).

The report, entitled *Tomorrow's Giants*, argues that individual investors hold the key to resolving the imbalance but says they need greater financial incentives to invest in these stocks.

It recommends reforms to capital gains tax, including a lower marginal rate or abolition for individuals investing in the sector. The report adds that tax concessions are responsible for fund management companies outgrowing the market.

Separately, Denis MacShane, MP for Rotherham, has called on the Treasury to enhance incentives for companies to set up or convert to an employee share ownership basis.



Expecting growth this year: Philip Swinstead, chairman, left, with Paul Davies, chief executive

Bullish Parity rises 10%

SHARES in Parity, the IT consultancy group, broke the recent trend in the IT sector by rising 10 per cent to 727p after the company produced strong results alongside a bullish trading statement (Chris Ayres writes).

The results allayed fears that the IT sector is heading for a sharp correction this

summer, caused by large companies delaying IT projects until after the millennium.

Parity said 1998 pre-tax profits had risen 48 per cent to £20 million on sales of £290 million, up 44 per cent. Earnings per share rose 30 per cent to 27.44p. A final dividend of 4.4p, up from 3.4p, will be paid on July 1, bringing the

payment for the year to 6.8p, up from 5.2p.

Philip Swinstead, the company's chairman, said the IT market remained strong, and that "well-managed companies should thrive" this year. He added: "We are winning good business across all of our international territories and expect further profitable growth."

RJR hints at cigarette sell-off

FROM OLIVER AUGUST IN NEW YORK

RJR NABISCO has hinted that it will spin off its international cigarette business for about \$6 billion (£3.75 billion) in an attempt to thwart the takeover bid by Carl Icahn.

BAT and Philip Morris have been mentioned as potential buyers but anti-trust considerations could delay their ambitions to acquire the overseas rights to tobacco brands that include Camel.

RJR Nabisco is trying to fight off a bid by Mr Icahn, the corporate raider, to elect a hand-picked slate of directors to the board. Proxy votes for the board election at the annual meeting in May have to be filed by the end of next week.

Mr Icahn is attempting to throw out the existing board over its reluctance to spin off Nabisco, the 80 per cent-owned biscuits subsidiary. He has a 7.7 per cent stake in RJR and is now its biggest share-

holder, a position that should almost certainly guarantee him a seat on the board.

Mr Icahn's assault on RJR's corporate structure is a resurrection of an earlier and long-drawn-out fight in 1995 and 1996. His first attempt to break up the company was voted down by RJR shareholders. This time, however, Mr Icahn may have a better chance of convincing shareholders that his strategy will boost the company's depressed share price.

Financial advisers criticised in survey

By FRAN LITTLEWOOD

ONE in five financial advisers gives bad advice, recommending products that are expensive or inappropriate or that subsequently underperform according to the results of a Consumers' Association investigation released today.

The organisation sent out undercover researchers to test a cross-section of advice given by independent financial advisers (IFAs), advisers tied to companies, as well as accountants and solicitors.

In one of the worst instances of poor advice, an adviser gave a verdict after a consultation of just two minutes, picking an unsuitable product that generated an immediate commission payment of more than £1,500.

The adviser in question, named as Richmonds Solicitors, based in Workson, Notts, also failed to carry out a fact-find required by law to obtain details of the researcher's circumstances. The Consumers' Association has reported its findings to the Law Society. Richmonds said it has begun an internal investigation.

"We are concerned there are advisers who, despite the Financial Services Act, are still not following the rules," said Simon Barnes, senior researcher at the Consumers' Association's Money Research Group. He added that even when advisers did comply with regulations, many still gave incompetent advice.

The most widespread demonstration of incompetence came from advisers more interested in their commission than the quality of advice. Advisers tied to a particular financial company were some of the worst offenders. Where they outlined the right type of investment, many recommended poorly performing products because they were restricted to a limited company portfolio.

SDN in pay-view link with ONdigital

SDN, the pay television venture that links United News and Media, cable group NTL, and the Welsh Fourth Channel is launching a pay-per-view movie and sports service on digital terrestrial television later this year. The new service, which will have five channels at its disposal, is launching the service as a joint venture with ONdigital, the main commercial digital terrestrial service launched in November. SDN was allocated a block of digital terrestrial frequencies, covering 90 per cent of the UK by the Independent Television Commission, but has not formally announced its plans until now.

Consumers will be able to get access to pay-per-view movies on the new media platforms — satellite, cable and, soon, digital terrestrial. It is believed that SDN has not yet signed up digital pay-per-view rights with the Hollywood studios, but the pattern is that the studios are usually happy to negotiate with as many distribution outlets as possible.

Cheers for Heineken

HEINEKEN, the world's second largest brewer, reported a 29 per cent rise in 1998 net profit to 981 million guilders (£301 million), from 761 million guilders. The rise was attributed to a better product mix, higher sales volumes and favourable exchange rates. However, it gave warning that the outlook for the current year was uncertain, after a fall in Asian sales in late 1998. Total sales rose 2.3 per cent to 13.82 billion guilders from 13.51 billion guilders. Global beer sales rose 1.5 per cent.

Sun's Irish growth

SUN MICROSYSTEMS, the US computer company, plans to double the size of its European software centre in Dublin and hire a further 65 employees. The 40,000 sq ft expansion of the software engineering centre will help to serve a European market that accounts for 27 per cent of Sun's worldwide sales. The company said it was also considering building a new facility in Dublin. The existing facility, which employs 60 people, is similar to Sun's main engineering centre in California.

Jacobs races ahead

JACOBS HOLDINGS, the company with interests in transport, shipping and property, enjoyed a rise in its 1998 pre-tax profits to £8.3 million, from £3 million, helped by a £1.4 million exceptional profit from the sale of its investment in American Port Services. Operating profits rose by 69 per cent, to £9.1 million, on turnover that rose 47 per cent, to £86.9 million. A 1.9p final dividend lifts the total to 2.45p, from 2.25p. Adjusted earnings per share rose to 5.2p, from 2.9p.

Pittards tumbles 64%

PITTARDS, the leather goods group, said that earnings are picking up and should continue to do so this year, after reporting a 64 per cent slide in pre-tax profit in 1998. Pre-tax profits for the year came in at £1.01 million, with the vast majority of that coming in the second half, on sales that fell from £101 million to £74 million after an international decline in demand for footwear and leisure goods. The dividend for the year remains at 3.5p. The shares perked up 3p to 324p.

Hawtal's US disposal

HAWTAL WHITING, the automotive engineering design group whose shares have slid dramatically over the past four years, has sold its US staff placement business for up to £5 million, twice Hawtal's stock market capitalisation. The US business has been sold to Rapid Design Services for £3.7 million, plus £1.3 million due in a year's time subject to performance. Hawtal shares jumped 5p to 264p yesterday. They have fallen from 305p in 1995 and from a 12-month high of 574p.

Creating serial entrepreneurs

Loughlin Hickey encourages the Chancellor to adopt new measures to help smaller quoted companies

There are clear signs that the Government wishes to be seen as the champion of the entrepreneur and as encouraging the growth of business. But will the Chancellor take the opportunity in next week's Budget to do what is necessary and re-define "entrepreneur"?

Much emphasis so far has been directed on start-up companies in the very earliest stages of their development: unquoted companies and AIM companies, for example, attract relief and this is clearly welcome.

But this ignores the smaller quoted companies (SQCs) that make up the bulk of the quoted companies on the London Stock Exchange. CISCO, the SQC representative body, says SQCs represent 85 per cent of UK quoted companies and contribute almost £10 billion in tax revenues. Yet it is these firms that are struggling under the weight of the obligations of public ownership with precious few of the benefits.

A study has recently given warning that 800 companies should be delisted — there is simply no liquidity in their shares. These companies employ a million people yet it appears that the only option open to them is being bought out by

larger plcs or being taken back into private hands. It would appear there is a much greater equity gap in the UK than previously thought.

Quite simply we need a much wider definition of entrepreneurship. The present measures are inappropriate — the £15 million asset limit for Enterprise Investment Scheme income tax and capital gains deferral has no direct relevance to need for equity.

In recent government-sponsored reports, there is the repeated theme of encouraging "serial" entrepreneurship. If a major plank of policy is to encourage equity investment, so providing liquidity and access to funds for expansion, there should be a coherent package of measures that supports this.

A first step is to encourage direct share ownership by individuals. The impact of the structural change to capital gains through the introduction of taper relief is to discourage "serial" investment because taper relief encourages long-term holding. These two objectives could be combined by "pooling" certain types of investment and treating them as one asset for capital gains tax purposes.

In other words, SQCs should be seen as a class of in-



Loughlin Hickey says current measures are inappropriate

vestment that investors can switch between without losing CGT taper relief. This would mean that provided the same type of asset were held, the taper relief would apply as if the asset were held throughout the investment period. Disposals made where the proceeds were

reinvested in those type of assets would not be chargeable events. It would assist further if that reinvestment could be by way of purchase of shares as well as share subscription.

Secondly, it would help to widen the definition of companies that can benefit from re-

lief to growing companies to encompass all companies outside the FTSE 350.

As the focus of large investors turns to the largest companies there is a balance towards burden rather than reward for the SQCs. In a recent DTI-sponsored report on dialogue between SQCs and fund managers, Stephen Byers, Trade Secretary, and Kenneth Clarke, president of CISCO, pointed out that some of these SQCs will be the international blue chip success stories of tomorrow.

It would be a tragedy if these companies gave up the fight of being part of a vibrant middle market. This is a vital bridge both for unquoted companies that wish to join their ranks and provides the springboard to refresh the ranks of the larger quoted companies.

Finally, the Government should continue to encourage alternative sources of equity. The recent consultation on tax reliefs for corporate venturing should be encouraged so that larger corporates might become serial entrepreneurs.

Tony Blair, in his foreword to the recent White Paper *Our Competitive Future*, included Government in his call to do much more to foster a new entrepreneurial spirit in the UK. The Chancellor next week has a golden chance to carry out that pledge.

Loughlin Hickey is a partner in KPMG Tax Advisers

The Budget bodgers who just won't listen

BUDGETS tend to divide neatly into two. There are the measures that are deemed to affect everyone, the traditional "beer, fags and tuppence on income tax" headline; and there are the other measures dealing with the more obscure parts of the tax system, which indirectly affect everyone but are so complex that they cannot be reduced to a popular headline. Governments and Chancellors of the Exchequer love the first category. It brings them, they hope, glory and a boost in the polls. But by and large they increasingly couldn't care less about the second category.

They want to block a loophole here, or be seen to be boosting small business there. But they lack the informed judgment to make decisions that are effective in the long term. In recent years they have become Budget bodgers when it comes to complex tax matters.

What is worse is that, while lacking the expertise themselves, they have started, like all true incompetents, to refuse to listen to expert advice, wherever it comes from. It would be far better, as John Whitting, of PricewaterhouseCoopers, would suggest, if the Chancellor made one statement about the headline stuff and then put the detailed measures out to serious consultation and debate.

But such a system would require governments to listen to the arguments. At present they don't bother. As one weary senior member of the Chartered Institute of Taxation put it: "Why do we bother making representations pointing out the problems. No one is listening."

The process of parliamentary scrutiny of complex financial or tax legislation is a sham. The lengthy examination of last year's Finance Bill produced just two new clauses and a dozen typographical changes. The system of expert MPs going through complex legislation and smoothing out the howlers and the pitfalls simply doesn't exist.

A good example is the recent scrutiny of the legislation to introduce the Working Families Tax Credit. The Standing Committee of 25 MPs spent more than 12 hours diligently going through it, clause by clause. Dozens of substantive amendments were proposed reflecting widespread concerns from MPs, professional bodies and business that this new welfare benefit contained serious practical flaws.

The end result shows just how much the Government is prepared to listen to the wealth of expert opinion and experience on

hand. Two corrections were made — one clause was re-numbered and an apostrophe was added. It is laughable.

This was what Eric Pickles, MP for Brentwood and Ongar, had to say during the last session: "The use of secondary legislation has increased. Committees do not have the opportunity to affect that legislation. About 1,600 statutory instruments were passed by the House last year. Few received the scrutiny that they should have received. It matters not a jot or tittle if opposition members, or even government members, have worries that the statutory instrument may be fundamentally flawed, because committees cannot change it: they must take it or leave it."

The results of such ignorance and incompetence are inevitable, as Mr Pickles went on to detail. "A couple of weeks after a committee has finished one gets a nice little note saying: 'We have now discovered that Clause 37 has proved to be inadequate and is creating a problem that was unforeseen at the time.' To which Mr Pickles's response is forthright: 'Was it heck unforeseen at the time?'"

This refusal to listen to anyone who might be expert in the subject, if only to limit the amount of egg that will be spread over the Government's face later, is not simply a feature of the current administration. It has been growing over several years. The shambles of the Child Support Agency came about via the same route.

The end result, as Mr Pickles points out, is simple. "All the clauses of the Bill might as well be one clause saying that the Government can do what they want. It will affect the liberty, the rights and purse or wallet of our electors. They expect us to give the Bill some scrutiny."

It is not as though the practical consequences of this attitude of ignoring consultation have no dire political consequences. When the Government tinkered with tax credits on dividends last year it cannot have realised that by doing so it was also cutting the income of 300,000 pensioners by 20 per cent.

The last words in the Standing Committee fell to Steve Webb, MP for Northavon, and someone who, after nine years of working for the Institute for Fiscal Studies, knows his stuff. "The triumphant moment was the addition of that apostrophe," he said. He wasn't sure whether he was laughing or crying.

Trusting in the Internet

THERE are those who argue that accountants and the Internet should keep well apart. But this week the three chartered accountancy institutes of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland begged to differ. They signed an exclusive deal with their American counterpart to market a thing called WebTrust.

This is a sign that appears on websites to show potential customers that chartered accountants have given a particu-

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

lar company a good going over and that their transactions with it are likely to be secure, private and that they will get what they had ordered.

So confident were the institutes that they gave some examples of sites in America where WebTrust could be viewed. One of these was the intriguingly named www.rock-erger. This turned out to be the site associated with Roger Clemens, one of the finest of baseball pitchers and one of

the longest-standing of players for the Boston Red Sox.

In normal circumstances it doubtless sells replica Roger Clemens kit. But log on now and you just get one message. "Roger Clemens traded to the Yankees," it reads. No sign of a WebTrust logo at all.

Chiltern hundreds

THIS is the week when the name of Moores Rowland vanishes as it merges into BDO Stoy Hayward. But a phoenix

is at hand. The international network to which they used to belong is called Moores Rowland International. And it was obviously short of a UK partner as a result. So what has MRI International done? It has linked up with the Chiltern Group, the fast-growing independent tax consultancy.

Why? Because Chiltern has become the refuge over the past few years for literally dozens of disaffected Moores Rowland partners and managers. Exiles they may be but Moores Rowland lives on.

Page turner

YOU might have thought that the idea of the US Institute of Management Accountants publishing a magazine called *Management Accounting* had a certain logic to it. But the institute has decided that this is no longer on. From this month the publication will become a little-see scholarly quarterly. And in its place the institute's monthly read will be the much more trendy *Strategic Finance*.

ROBERT BRUCE

Psion to hold fundamental business review

By CHRIS AYRES

PSION, the palm-top computer manufacturer, is to undertake a fundamental review of its business before the summer and gave warning that profits would be hit by further investment in its Symbian joint venture.

Shares of the company — which more than quadrupled in value after the creation of Symbian, the mobile phone handset venture with Ericsson, Nokia and Motorola — closed last night at 737p down 23p.

Symbian aims to make Psion's EPOC operating system the world standard for so-called "third generation" mobile phones — which will be able to access the Internet and send e-mails — putting it in direct competition with Microsoft, which has identical plans for its Windows CE software. Symbian also faces competition from IT groups such as 3Com, Sun Microsystems and Oracle.

It is thought that Psion's review could see the sale of its troubled Dacom subsidiary, which makes mo-

dem for laptop computers. David Potter, the company's chairman, refused to comment but admitted that the company needed "focus". He also said Psion was in a strong position to make acquisitions, take part in further joint ventures and concentrate more on corporate markets.

Mr Potter said a flotation of Symbian within two to three years was a possibility. However, he added that Psion may also consider selling its stake in Symbian, as Psion would benefit from royalties on its software.

Urging the City to concentrate on the long-term prospects for Psion, he said Microsoft's Windows CE software had so far failed to gain significant market share, although he admitted that 3Com's Palm Pilot products had "gained wide acceptance" at the lower end of the market.

Psion's results for 1998, published yesterday, showed only a 4 per cent rise in underlying pre-tax profits to £11.9 million, excluding a one-off gain of £11.4 million from the creation of Symbian. Sales rose 13 per cent to

£159.9 million, and earnings per share were up 6 per cent to 10.93p. A final dividend of 2p (1.8p) will be paid on May 14, bringing the total payment for the year to 2.8p (2.5p).

Psion repeated warnings that Dacom would be hit by rapidly changing market conditions. It also said that its computer division — which produces the handheld personal organisers for which the company is famous — saw sales slump 16 per cent.

City Diary, page 31

Wates to narrow NAV

Wates City of London Properties yesterday became the latest property company to signal distress at its share price performance and state its intention to sell investments in a bid to narrow the discount to net asset value.

The company reported pre-tax profits for 1998 up to £9.1 million from £6.3 million while its net asset value rose from 104.4p to 115.5p. The shares yesterday traded at 72p. A dividend for the year of 0.4p is being paid.

ScotEq on the up
Scottish Equitable, the pension provider owned by the Aegon, the Dutch-based international insurer, said pre-tax profits in its UK operations rose by 23 per cent last year to £70 million. Total premium income in 1998 rose 23 per cent to £2.7 billion with annualised premium income up by 19 per cent.

Atkins contract
WS Atkins, the technology consultancy, has been brought in to check the Year 2000 debugging verification programme in the telecoms industry. Ofel, the telecoms watchdog, wants WS Atkins to verify the £500 million assessment programme. Its findings will be published at the end of next month.

Antisoma trial
Antisoma, the London cancer therapy firm that recently floated on Easdaq, has received approval to begin a phase II trial of its lead product for patients suffering from gastric cancer, a common and aggressive form of the disease.



Eddie Marchbanks, chairman and chief executive of Photobition Group, the graphics display company, which intends to spend up to £20 million on a US acquisition by June. Photobition's only US graphics business is in New York and it says clients want a nationwide service. Group pre-tax interim profits rose 90 per cent, to £4.6 million. The dividend is 0.65p (0.6p)

Setback for Britannic as life value falls £31m

By GAVIN LUMSDEN

SHARES in Britannic Assurance, the home service insurer, fell 7 per cent to £10.68 yesterday after the company shocked the City with a sharp fall in the value of its business.

The company, based in Birmingham, revealed that the embedded value of its long-term life insurance business had fallen from £438.2 million to £407.1 million during 1998, surprising most analysts who had forecast growth in this key valuation figure.

Analysts blamed several factors for the £31 million decrease but top of the list was Britannic's decision to double its provisions for pensions mis-selling to £300 million.

Brian Shaw, chief executive,

said the extra £150 million would go towards compensating victims identified in the second phase of the company's pensions review. However, he admitted the figure could rise later this year.

Of greater significance for shareholders, however, was the dramatic change in Britannic's investment fortunes. Following 22 per cent investment returns in 1997, the City was disappointed when the company only returned 9 per cent on its investments last year, knocking £45 million from shareholders' profits last year.

Britannic also revealed it had changed the interest rate assumptions it was using to forecast investment returns in

the future. By adjusting its actuarial calculations to take account of falling gilt yields Britannic knocked a £75.9 million hole in shareholders' achieved profits.

Britannic's sensitivity to falling interest rates took the City by surprise. Britannic is strongly capitalised and takes pride in being able to invest more of its money in the stock market than rival insurers. However, no other insurer has had to make this level of adjustment during the latest round of annual results.

Analysts said the value of the existing business — the embedded value — was more significant with Britannic than with other insurers as its

rate of new business growth has been low in recent years.

However, after two years of reorganising its sales force, Britannic does appear to be recovering on this front. Excluding rebated DSS pensions, new business rose 14.9 per cent to £52.9 million, while pre-tax operating profit rose 8.8 per cent to £158.7 million.

In a break from tradition, the company is also beginning to target independent financial advisers to sell its Portfolio Bond.

With £1 billion of cash to spare, Britannic is keen to snap up a mutual insurer. After failing to buy NPI last year, it is believed to be looking for other targets such as Scottish Life or Scottish Provident.

Aerospace group accounts delayed

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN PARIS

A DECISION by the French Government to delay approval of Aerospatiale's 1998 accounts has led to accusations that Lagardère, the industrial conglomerate, was attempting to reduce the cost of its stake in the aerospace group that is due to be partially privatised.

The accounts were due to be approved at a board meeting on Tuesday, but were taken off the agenda at the last minute.

Yesterday Aerospatiale said the Government, the majority shareholder, had asked for more time to examine the accounts, which had been completed only on Sunday and that the delay was technical.

Les Echos, the newspaper, yesterday suggested the examination of the accounts had been delayed at the request of Lagardère, which is to become the biggest single shareholder in the new Aerospatiale. Lagardère denied the allegation.

Lagardère will hold a 33 per cent stake in the fifth-biggest European civil and military aerospace group, paying with its Matra unit plus a maximum cash payment of €300 million (€206 million).

If the company significantly outperforms the stock market index over two years, Lagardère will pay just €91 million. The Paris bourse appeared to support this theory, with Lagardère shares among the sharpest gainers, rising 2.16 per cent to €33.10.

Aerospatiale is to be partially privatised through a merger with Lagardère's Matra Hautes Technologies subsidiary as part of efforts to consolidate the French defence industry ahead of the planned creation of a pan-European defence and aeronautics group.

Denmark bus deal for Arriva

By FRASER NELSON

THE rush by UK bus groups to buy newly privatised counterparts in northern Europe continued yesterday as Arriva agreed to pay £13.7 million for a leading Danish operator.

Buying Bus Danmark gives Arriva 18 per cent of the market in Denmark and puts it in competition in southern Sweden, where Bus Danmark also operates, with the UK's Stagecoach and its Swesbus arm.

Shares in Arriva fell 5p to 386p on fear that it may have overpaid for Bus Danmark, which made 1998 profits of £2.8 million on sales of £84.9 million. Its 3.2 per cent profit margin is far below Arriva's UK average of 13.8 per cent.

Arriva said this was typical for a newly privatised company. In The Netherlands, Arriva is likely to be joined by its UK rival Go-Ahead. Go-Ahead said that of the eight Dutch bus units, Arriva had bought two in the north, and Go-Ahead was viewing the rest. Arriva cannot bid against Go-Ahead in the south because of its fifth of the market through the Veonn and Hanzel units.

Wilson Bowden cautious

By ROBERT COLE

WILSON BOWDEN, the housebuilder, remains cautious about the outlook for its sector despite scoring a 10 per cent increase in 1998 on the average price at which it sells houses.

Some of the rise in average prices came as Wilson built more homes in the South, where property prices are higher. But the company also recorded a 22 per cent increase in underlying pre-tax profits.

The company built 3,287 homes last year, up from 3,007 in 1997. Most of its homes are detached three, four or five-bedroom houses.

Headline pre-tax profits for the year to December 31 rose 32 per cent to £88.5 million but this figure was inflated by a one-off pension refund from the closure of an executive scheme.

Adjusted earnings per share were 61.3p against 48.7p. The final dividend is 11p, meaning that the total for the year is up 20 per cent to 15p.

Temps, page 30

Byers warning to power companies

By CHRISTINE BUCKLEY, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

POWER companies yesterday came under renewed pressure from the Government to cut the high prices they charge to low-income and pre-payment customers.

Stephen Byers, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, told the electricity industry last night: "The gap between pre-payment meter (PPM) tariffs and direct debit tariffs could become unacceptably high. Those on PPMs already pay significantly more for electricity (9 per cent) and gas (14 per cent) than those who pay by direct debit."

In his first speech to the industry, Mr Byers repeated government plans to force

utility regulators to consider the needs of low-income customers and the sick in their guidelines to companies. This will come in the Utility Regulation Bill, which will also give ministers the power to set social and environmental objectives for the regulators.

Separately, the Gas Consumers Council gave warning that competitive companies were tightening their debt management and cutting more customers off supply. Last year 100,000 more households were fined with PPMs, the first method usually used by gas companies to tackle poor payers.

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Equities lose early lead

TRADING PERIOD: Settlement takes place five business days after the day of trade. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	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39 Steps goes
back on screen
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CINEMA: When Elia Kazan receives his Oscar this month he will be greeted by boos. Benedict Nightingale finds out why

Legacy of a Hollywood witchhunt

Don't be surprised if later this month the Academy Award ceremonies are picketed by old men and women enraged that an 89-year-old director is receiving an honorary Oscar for his creative achievements. No, Elia Kazan is not a war criminal but some people have never forgiven him for publicly betraying friends and colleagues back in 1952, at the height of the McCarthy persecutions. To them, he is a Cold War criminal.

How could Kazan, whose movies range from *On the Waterfront* to *East of Eden* and whose stage productions include the premieres of Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* and Tennessee Williams's *Streetcar Named Desire*, have ended up being thanked by a leading McCarthyite for "bringing the attention of the American people to the machinations of the Communist conspiracy for world domination"? And how was it that, thanks to scores of similar denunciations, well over 500 people were barred from doing film or television work, among them Paul Robeson, Arthur Miller, Lillian Hellman, Dashiell Hammett, Zero Mostel, Joseph Losey, Jules Dassin, Sam Wanamaker, Larry Adler and Carl Foreman?

Amazing though it must seem to younger generations,

these questions still dog the American psyche. Much of the damage was done before Joseph McCarthy, who in any case was more concerned with the 205 Communists he claimed were working for the State Department, entered the Senate. The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) had been set up in 1934, largely to investigate

'Kazan is not a war criminal, but to those he betrayed he is a Cold War criminal'

Nazi propaganda, but soon acquired its lasting right-wing tilt. In 1938 its cabal of anti-Roosevelt Republicans fatally wounded the Federal Theatre Project, a network of companies akin to an American national theatre — at one point in the inquisition asking its director if Christopher Marlowe was a Communist and if "Mr Euripides was guilty of teaching class consciousness".

Given Stalin's territorial predations, it is not surprising that after the Second World

War such men found it ever easier to exploit American terrors of the *Enemy Within*. In 1947 HUAC took on Hollywood, quizzing a slippery Brecht (who denied CP membership and said he "thought I am certain" he had not attended Communist meetings in America), getting staunch support from Ronald Reagan, Gary Cooper and Walt Disney (who feared that radical screenwriters might subvert Mickey Mouse) and destroying the careers of their first important "unfriendly" witnesses, the so-called Hollywood Ten.

They put up a fierce fight. Albert Maltz comparing the HUAC chairman J. Parnell Thomas and his notoriously anti-Semitic sidekick, John Rankin, with Goebbels and Himmler. But their attempts to hide behind the First Amendment, which protects free speech and association, did not prevent them being cited for contempt and imprisoned for terms of up to a year. Ring Lardner Jr actually ended up in a cell near Thomas, who served time for financial wrongdoing.

It was the start of what Lillian Hellman, in the title of a famous book, called *Scoundrel Time*. Almost all of those whom folly or idealism had driven into the CP in the 1930s had left it but, prodded by the American Legion and other vigilante groups, the movie



Connections: Elia Kazan and Marlon Brando on the set of *On the Waterfront*, based on the novel by Budd Schulberg, who also testified to the HUAC

producers set up a blacklist for those even suspected of Communist sympathies. To be subpoenaed by HUAC was to be suspended or fired and to testify was to face choices that were

horribly clear by the time Kazan made his "friendly" appearance.

If you "took the fifth", meaning the amendment against self-incrimination, you would lose any chance of future employment. If you didn't and atoned for your former radicalism by "naming names", you could resume your career. If you didn't take the fifth yet refused to name names, you might go to prison for contempt, as Dashiell Hammett and others were to do.

In 1951 an obscure writer called Martin Berkeley happily named 162 names, and others less willingly followed: among them, the actors Sterling Hayden and Lee J. Cobb, the writers Clifford Odets and Budd Schulberg, and, maybe because he feared his homosexuality might otherwise be publicly revealed, the choreographer Jerome Robbins.

Yet many were more robust. The actor Lionel Stander said, yes, he would name un-American subversives, and made it clear he meant HUAC. Paul Robeson, whose income had fallen from £105,000 to £2,000 after his naming, indignantly refused to denounce a Soviet state where "I felt for the first time like a full human being". A faux-naïve Zero Mostel

into declaring that, yes, his ministry of a butterfly might "contribute directly to the propaganda effort of the Communist Party".

So why did Kazan publicly promise HUAC to do "anything you consider necessary or valuable to help"? Why did he name 11 names, among them one of America's great actors, Morris Carnovsky, and the actor J. Edward Bromberg, who was hauled before HUAC against his doctor's orders and died soon afterwards? In an ad in *The New York Times* Kazan, who had belonged to the party between 1934 and 1936, claimed to be an honest liberal who felt that secrecy gave succour to Communists engaged on "a dangerous and alien conspiracy" against the United States.

Hellman called this "pious shit" and many others thought he was concerned only with a career he could anyway have perpetuated on Broadway, where blacklisting was less effective than in film, radio and television. But his great friend Arthur Miller, who thought HUAC "vile", ended up not only forgiving him but letting him direct the autobiographical *After the Fall*, in which a lightly disguised Kazan appeals the protagonist by naming names. "To be barred

from his metier would for him be a nightmare overturning of the Earth itself," explained Miller later. "He always said he came from survivors and the job was to survive."

Miller himself behaved very differently at his hearing. A venomous press campaign had already led to his being dropped as the writer of a film about New York street youth. He had upset HUAC with *The Crucible*, which pointedly involved the 17th-century Salem witchhunts and was one of the very few provocative plays to emerge from an era where the arts understandably became defensive and bland.

Like Hellman, who told HUAC she would not "cut my conscience to fit this year's fashions", Miller was candid about his radical past but refused to name names. His sentence for contempt — a \$500 fine and a suspended 30-day jail sentence — was overturned on appeal.

This was 1957, by when McCarthy had fallen and HUAC was beginning to weary the public and worry even its conservative supporters. Blacklisting had been shown to be casual or arbitrary. The actress Martha Scott was mistaken for Hazel Scott and denied

work; Jean Muir was fired from her television show after sending a congratulatory telegram to Stanislavsky.

There had been terrible publicity in Europe, where many banned writers fled, often disguising their names when they had a film credit. Pierre Boulle, who won an Oscar for his screenplay of *The Bridge on the River Kwai*, was actually Carl Foreman. Robert Rich, honoured for *The Brave One*, was Dalton Trumbo who famously typed his scripts in the bath at night. *The Great Fear* was no Stalinist terror, but it served Moscow's propaganda by making "free" America look hypocritical and repressive. It thwarted creativity, impoverished families, destroyed friendships, made cowards of respected men and left a bitterness that recently had Arthur Laurents, the composer of *West Side Story*, denouncing Robbins and Kazan as "evil". So can you say anything positive about it? Yes, this.

England got most of the exiles, and some of them stayed. Would Losey have made *The Servant*, or Adler blown his harmonica in *Genevieve*, or Wanamaker have built his marvellous replica of Shakespeare's Globe, if McCarthyism had not chased them from their homeland? Probably not.



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Things go lumpy in the night

NEW MOVIES: Oprah Winfrey shines, but *Beloved* wavers uneasily between poltergeists and polemic, says James Christopher

The opening seconds of Jonathan Demme's *Beloved* are like something out of *The Amityville Horror*. A mirror smashes, doors slam violently of their own accord, and Sethe's family dog is slung against the kitchen wall with such force that one of its eyes pops out. There's a poltergeist at play in Oprah Winfrey's ramshackle house in Ohio, 1865. But the talkshow hostess doesn't turn a hair as she picks up the bloody marble in her fingers and deftly slots it back into the dog's eye socket.

This is a gripping opening, but a misleading piece of scene-setting. Not because Winfrey is on the receiving end of a slice of misery no less wild or contrived than any in her chat shows, but because Demme's film shifts uneasily between ghost story, horrific tale of survival and meditation on blacks trying to scrape a dismal living in the brave new world of freedom. It's a noble tilt at Toni Morrison's complex Pulitzer Prize-winning novel. There are stunning period visuals and harrowing, sepia-toned flashbacks. But the film is overlong, frequently laboured and ultimately too enamoured of its own lavish camerawork to engage us where it really matters: the heart.

Surprisingly, the performance, notably Winfrey's as Sethe, the proud Southern matriarch, could hardly be bettered. Winfrey spent nearly a decade plotting to play this role and she does it with a gritty, soul-baring realism that's impossible to fault. Despite the memories of lynch mobs that claimed her family, Sethe refuses to leave her haunted house and fester behind an accusing stare and heavy jowls. Her wary daughter, Denver (Kimberly Elise), can barely step beyond the front porch. And the superstitious locals treat them like lepers.

S takes are duly raised when Paul D (Danny Glover), a grizzled family friend, tramps back into Sethe's life after 18 bruising years on the road. Falling into bed with Sethe, he provokes a supernatural frenzy that would send most people screaming to the hills. As they prise old secrets from each other, the house rattles like a skeleton closet, the kitchen table does its best to bisect Glover and Thandie Newton's utterly weird wait, *Beloved*, crawls out of a nearby swamp in a pristine Victorian dress and plunks herself down for supper. She speaks with a

Beloved
Warner Village
West End 15, 171 mins
Oprah Winfrey in flabby epic about the price of freedom
Festen
Curzon Soho
15, 106 mins
Biting, black Danish comedy
Kini & Adams
NFT, 93 mins
Zimbabwe buddies have heads turned by money
The 39 Steps
Barbican U, 86 mins
John Buchan's ripping yarn magnificently hijacked by Hitchcock

guttural male voice and behaves like a damaged infant. Sethe promptly adopts her.

There's something funny about that girl, mutters Glover, watching the voluptuous zombie crane huge wedges of gingerbread into her mouth. If it wasn't for Newton's spell-binding performance, all big black eyes and slack jaw, this comical failure to spot the poltergeist at two paces would be utterly corny.

As it is, the story coagals like bad blood. *Beloved* rapidly mutates from ungovernable stepdaughter into avenging figure of hate as the dreadful truth about her murder, and Sethe's guilt, begins to dawn on Glover.

Demme tries to read the film into the actors' faces, but everywhere his make-up department subverts him. The unsettling close-ups that squeeze every emotional ounce from Winfrey's operatic stares, Glover's troubled squint and Newton's blank looks end up as a sweepstakes of who's got the worst teeth.

The grainy memories of Sethe's desperate measures to prevent her young family from being enslaved are beautifully shot, but constipate the film. As we grind towards the final hour, we are so battered by images of brutality that they cease to have much impact. This is a hardworking, scrupulously principled film, but it takes what feels like centuries to overstate the obvious unfairness of slavery, and the even more obvious unfairness of being black.

In a week heaving with ghosts, guilt and dysfunction, *Beloved* (Danish for "celebration") is out there in a class of its own. The 29-year-old Thomas Vinterberg's biting, black



Paul D (Danny Glover) and the redoubtable Sethe (Oprah Winfrey) snatch a moment of happiness amid all the nasty goings-on in the worthy, lengthy and disappointing *Beloved*

satire is the *Spinal Tap* of family reunions. Grotesque, ghostly and extremely funny, the film charts the sixtieth birthday party of the forbidding owner of an upmarket country hotel. With its shaky camera angles, natural lighting and abrasive documentary-style techniques, it looks as if it's been shot from Roger Cook's briefcase.

The effect is startlingly fresh and deliciously voyeuristic. The grown-up children, the manic depressive uncles and crusty grandparents arrive packing their problems like double-barrelled shotguns. Michael (Thomas Bo Larsen), the unhinged, out-of-favour youngest brother, sings Nazi songs and takes swings at his wife. Helene, the flaky, alcoholic oldest sister, finds her young sister's suicide note pinned to a lampshade. But it's the eld-

est brother, Christian (Ulrich Thomsen), seemingly the most sensible of all and still mourning the death of his twin, who drops the bombshell.

Before the main course is finished he's already been handled out of the dining room at least twice, notably for standing up and toasting his father for sexually abusing both himself and his dead sister when they were young. The grim determination of the guests to plough through the courses, and everyone else's polite, excruciating speeches, become increasingly surreal and farcical. The experience is not a million miles removed from watching a venerable institution pull its pants down in public.

Henning Moritzen, as the patriarch, sits through the humiliation with seething, watery-eyed disbelief. The hotel funkies, notably Lars the hapless receptionist and Kim the Gormenghast cook, put in priceless cameos. It's a cleverly edited piece of observational mischief, well worth seeking out.

An equally strange lot is Kini & Adams, Idrissa Ouedraogo's African buddy movie. This is the rising young director's first English-language film, and, for the most part, it's an enchanting piece of storytelling. Here the two Zimbabwean peasants of the title dream of the day they can repair their rusty old Rover and drive off to the city and the big time. It's an African road movie, still awaiting wheels. Inevitably the beautiful friendship comes unstuck when their dreams start to look like a vague possibility. Both men find well-paid work in a local quarry, but Kini's head is turned when he is promoted, while the good-natured Adams gets turned over by a spiteful prostitute. The film, ostensibly a simplistic parable about the evils of materialism, deploys enough busy acting to lift it out of the pulpit. David Muboko (Adams) and Vusi Kumeni (Kini) are perfectly matched as proud friends and

emotional liabilities, and John Kani's craggy, manipulative quarry manager oozes enough charisma to charm a bulldozer. But Ouedraogo can't resist the urge to soup up his themes with a self-destructive splurge of grand statements, shot against the magnificent Zimbabwe landscape.

Hitchcock too had a weakness for grand gestures, but his 1935 adaptation of John Buchan's *The 39 Steps* loses nothing by it. His lingering shot of the Forth Road Bridge is more evocative and memorable than any piece of installation art you care to name. The new print, the centrepiece of the Barbican season at the Barbican, has lost none of the *Boy's Own* ripping charm of the original.

Here Robert Donat's dashing Richard Hannay is forced to flee both the police and a ruthless spy ring when his bread knife ends up in the back of a mysterious woman he meets at a music hall. Despite the Brylcreem bounce, pencil moustache and drool honesty, Donat still fails to convince anyone of his innocence, or the imminent smugging of vital state secrets.

The film has its Morris Minor moments. Forced to track down Godfrey Tearle's smooth-talking villain, Donat cuts a swath through the Scottish Highlands, pursued by police through the Highland gorse. His itinerary includes an overnight stop in a lonely cottage where he is glared at by John Laurie's flint-faced crofter and helped by Peggy Ashcroft's wistfully frustrated wife.

What one forgets is the fabulous wit with which Hitchcock pulls off these setpieces, not least the scene where Donat is mistaken for a celebrity at a local hustings and has to improvise a speech not knowing who or what he's meant to be supporting. They don't make fire-side thrillers like this any more, and more's the pity.

CITY OF ANGELS

Warner DVD, 12, 1998
ADDED features for this DVD release include a making-of documentary and a sprinkling of cut scenes with a chatty commentary from director Brad Silberling and his editor. The package gives an extra boost to this surprising romantic comedy, inspired by Wim Wenders's art-house hit *Wings of Desire*. Meg Ryan is a Los Angeles heart surgeon at the crossroads of life. Enter Nicolas Cage, a hovering angel who falls under her spell and assumes human form. Very polished.

THE LION KING II: SIMBA'S PRIDE

Disney, U, 1998
YOUR children have seen the original movie a thousand times. So now you can buy the made-for-video sequel, which features less lustrous animation, most of the same characters (minus Jeremy Irons's Scar) and a similar batch of songs. Simba's pride is his new offspring Kiara, voiced by Neve Campbell, who wanders off for some dangerous adventures

On the wings of love

NEW ON VIDEO

in the Outlands and speaks in the American-kid argot now in fashion among the animal kingdom. The film is also available in the DVD format: sharper picture, fuller sound, though older viewers in search of truly imaginative entertainment will still be left empty-handed.

LOCK, STOCK AND TWO SMOKING BARRELS

PolyGram, 18, 1998
BLACK humour runs riot in Guy Ritchie's cheeky British comedy thriller about a bunch of lowlife chums with half a million pounds to find before gangster and porn baron Hatchet Harry at-

tempts some bodily harm. Ritchie gets lively playing from his eclectic cast, which ranges from Jason Flemyng and Dexter Fletcher to soccer hardman Vinnie Jones and East End legend Lenny McLean, former heavy-weight bare-knuckle champion of the world. A rental release.

SOUTH

BFI, E, 1919
NO video collector with an historical bent should miss this marvellous release: Frank Hurley's photographic record of Sir Ernest Shackleton's attempt to cross Antarctica in 1914-16, one of those glorious failures we British love to commemorate. Pack ice ultimately crushed the ship *Endurance*: an awesome spectacle in Hurley's photography, now preserved in a beautiful and painstakingly restored print after a herculean effort by the National Film and Television Archive. Neil Brand's music gives the sometimes random images lots of love and support.

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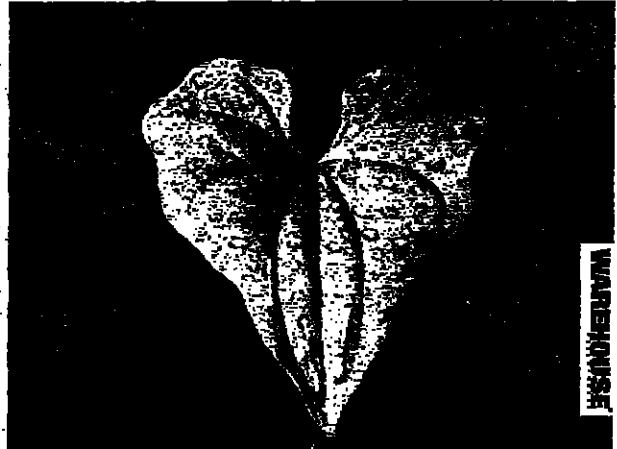
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AT CINEMAS NOW

The Goldman Sachs flotation is on again. This time, however, it may look to jealous outsiders, the decision to float is not about turning the partners into multi-millionaires. Oh no, this time Goldman is floating as part of a carefully thought out strategic plan for the development of the group. That is what the double act of John Thornton and John Thain has been telling the troops as they have whistled through Asia, the US and Europe. The message may even, for a few moments, have stopped the troops worrying over just how many shares they were going to get. But not for long.

After the success of last autumn's pulled flotation, the bank cannot afford to fail again. So now the message is that price is almost irrelevant: the important thing is to get the IPO over quickly and efficiently then get on with running the business. If Goldman tried telling its corporate clients that price was not important, they might be inclined to take their business elsewhere. But in this case it is largely true. With no more than 15 per cent of the company being sold and the inside shareholders forced to hold the stock for between three and five years, the partners can afford to price the issue at a level which will ensure it gets away swiftly. Their rewards will come later.

Goldman has been through a bruising period. The partners

Get it right — never mind the price



COMMENTARY
by our City Editor

were divided over the original float plans: a fly on the boardroom wall would have witnessed scenes of naked greed which even some of the masters of the universe claimed to have found shocking.

Perhaps the experience really did cause a few investment bankers to wonder whether there was more to running a world beating bank than money. Anyhow, the result has been a change at the top of the organisation. Jon Corzine vacated the chief executive's chair and Hank Paulson moved into it. Together with Messrs Thornton and Thain, an established team, the trio now appear to be running the show. And they have been telling Goldman's near 2000 staff of their vision for the future: of a business which is strong on communication and encourages the careers of women and ethnic minorities.

But enough of that. Goldman is one of the world's three global investment banks, along with Merrill Lynch and Morgan Stanley. It intends to hang onto that position and will go on grabbing business worldwide. Forty per cent of its profits now come from Europe and Asia, where, just five years ago, it was still los-

ing money. Its culture will not be changed by the flotation: the aim remains to win. Apple pie features a long way down the menu. The flotation provides a different way of rewarding staff: there will be shares for all, largely allotted on merit, which promises plenty of scope for excitement. And there will be paper with which to make acquisitions. That is not on the agenda now, of course, but that is what they all say.

A fresh plea for stunted giants

Few in the City will be bemoaning the loss to the stock market of Wainhomes. The company was floated in 1994 at 170p a share and now it is going private at 140p. This short and inglorious life as a public company bears no relation to Wainhomes' real business, which saw profits double in five years. No wonder the directors

have decided that they need the City as much as Goldman Sachs partners need starter homes.

The company's exit from the stock market gives perfectly timed emphasis to the conclusions of a newly republished report forecasting the potential demise of the smaller quoted companies sector. Not all these titlers will grow into *Tomorrows Giants*, the romantic title of the report, but the way the stock market is polarising at the moment, the danger is that many potentially significant companies will be deprived of the route to capital and, thereby, expansion.

The Treasury is aware of the problem. Paul Myers spelt it out in his recent report and Geoffrey Robinson, when he was Paymaster General, established the inevitable committee to take a look. *Tomorrows Giants* is a sequel to the work of that committee, penned by its deputy chairman, Brian Basham, and Craig Pickering who, for the past five

years was head of the Industry Division at the Treasury.

Mr Basham, best known as a corporate spin-doctor, tried his hand at building what might have been a giant of the future by launching a nursing home business. Rather than risk rejection by the stock market, he decided to sell to BUPA instead. But no matter: he would like others to have the chance to grow.

The report has a plethora of suggestions, ranging from the fashionable one of educating children in the joys of investment to pushing more company information on to the Web. That alone would have been unlikely to have altered the fortunes of a future Wainhomes.

What the report comes down to is a call for more tax incentives to encourage the private investor. It lands on Gordon Brown's desk as he puts the finishing touches to the Budget and is likely to be pushed on to an ever-increasing pile of worthy and un-

read pleas. Yesterday, the pile was also added to by another plea of praise for employee share ownership plans from the ever-active Denis MacShane, MP.

The argument in both cases is that we should be encouraging more private investors. The Government should not ignore them.

ABI pulls off a palace coup

uring Mary Francis to be the next director-general of the Association of British Insurers is quite a coup for chairman Sandy Leitch. Yesterday this column said that leading trade associations should take an imaginative approach to filling the top jobs that have fallen vacant simultaneously. Poaching from the Queen is certainly more adventurous than hiring someone from another industry organisation, as the ABI had done in the past, or another McKinseyite, the CBI's usual recruiting trick.

A former Treasury civil servant, Ms Francis has been at Buckingham Palace for the past three years. She may find that modernising the monarchy is a breeze compared with the problems of

putting a positive case for the financial services industry. While the ABI would like to move on from pensions mis-selling, even the past week has seen the chairman of the Financial Services Authority warning that ISAs will be mis-sold and the insurance ombudsman laying into mortgage protection policies.

Under such attacks, the industry tends to stifle its fears over how the plans for new savings products and complicated pension schemes are supposed to work. Ms Francis, with her knowledge of royal protocol, may prove to have been an inspired choice in securing enlightenment. A courtesy might secure that those who want to learn what the Treasury is really thinking: an audience with Ed Balls.

Dr Brown's remedy

THE terminology surrounding the decisions of the Monetary Policy Committee has abandoned orthodoxy in favour of pharmacology. Hawks and doves have flown. Now Eddie George dishes out aspirins and the British Chambers of Commerce decries yesterday's decision to leave interest rates unchanged as "a bitter pill". Yet, with the Budget just days away, the MPC needed to pause from its rate cutting. After all, Gordon Brown may be planning to hand out a few antidepressants to industry.

GKN profits up by 14% despite gloom on cars

By ADAM JONES

GKN shares rose more than 7 per cent yesterday after an unexpectedly strong performance at its pallet rental business, Chep. The surge in the stock price came despite a downbeat forecast for car production in Europe.

GKN reported 1998 profits of £462 million before goodwill amortisation and exceptional items, a 14 per cent rise on 1997. Analysts had expected between £436 million and £460 million.

GKN said Chep, a joint venture that provides and manages crates for supermarket chains and others, enjoyed double-digit growth in all its operations. One big growth market is for returnable produce pallets that can be moved straight out into a supermarket display.

Group-wide sales of the company which manufactures propeller shafts and other components for cars, sells powder

metals for a variety of uses, as well as making Westland helicopters, came in at £3.71 billion, up from £3.38 billion. Earnings per share were up from 39.2p to 80.2p, reflecting a £248 million one-off gain following a successful appeal against a court decision in the US last year.

GKN said it could afford to spend up to £1 billion on acquisitions but C.K. Chow, chief executive, played down the need to buy competitors in the automotive or support services fields.

It is still in talks to form an alliance between Westland and Agusta, the Italian helicopter company. GKN has already merged its armoured vehicle business with Alvis. It is unlikely that Vickers will inject its struggling tank-making arm into this pairing.

Mr Chow said GKN expects the US car market to be flat this year, although the group's

market share should rise. Recent problems in Brazil had affected automotive profits but Mr Chow emphasised that emerging markets account for just over 3 per cent of sales.

GKN expects European car production to fall by about 3 per cent in 1999. The European car industry is responsible for about £1.4 billion of GKN sales. Danny Bevan, an analyst at Crédit Lyonnais, was unfazed: "They look as if they are going to manage their way through the European downturn reasonably effectively."

Demand for GKN's agricultural profits in Europe is also expected to fall this year, following an earlier slump in the US.

A dividend of 10.55p per share has been declared, making 16.3p (14.75p) for the year. The shares closed at 910p, close to their all-time high of 925p.

Tempos, page 30

Heavy going for Ladbroke's bookies

LADBROKE has experienced difficult trading conditions in its UK betting shops as it puts the final touches to its £1.5 billion takeover of Stakis, the rival hotel and gaming group (Dominic Walsh writes).

The company yesterday admitted that although trading in its two divisions had been "satisfactory" in the

first two months of the year, trading margins in its Ladbrokes bookies' shops had been "lower than planned".

In common with rivals such as William Hill, Ladbrokes has suffered from effects of poor weather on race meetings and some predictable football results, enabling punters to rake in higher winnings than normal. A

spokesman said: "Margins do fluctuate. That's the nature of the business."

Ladbroke was unveiling a 22 per cent rise in 1998 profits, before tax and exceptional items, to £276.9 million. Earnings per share rose from 14.82p to 17.90p. A 4.64p final dividend makes 7.58p, up 10 per cent. The Hilton International hotels division lifted profits

by 2 per cent, to £181 million, with betting and gaming up 55 per cent, to £172.4 million — or 23 per cent excluding the effect of the recently sold Coral.

There was a £9.8 million writedown of launch costs of Vernons Easy Play, a football-based National Lottery game with 350,000 players a week, against forecasts of up to three million.

Thistle unveils record profits

By DOMINIC WALSH

THISTLE HOTELS, London's biggest hotel group, emerged from a year of turmoil to report record profits before tax and exceptional items of £86.6 million — a 9.2 per cent increase over 1997.

On a like-for-like basis revenue per available room rose by 5.6 per cent to £49.52, driven by a 6.1 per cent rise in average room rates. Bedroom occupancy saw a slight dip to 71.9 per cent from 72.3 per cent.

Including exceptional items, pre-tax profits almost halved to £46.8 million, with adjusted earnings per share reaching 11.9p (12.1p). This included a £27.5 million loss on the disposal of 34 of its regional hotels, realising £74.5 million, and £19 million from new accounting rules on property valuations.

There were also one-off costs of £1.4 million in advisers' fees relating to the abortive sale of the company to Nomura last summer. Thistle's shares, which had touched 250p in June, went into a tailspin after the deal's collapse, sinking to



Burke: "revenue growth"

1034p last December. Yesterday, they shed 34p to 1364p. Ian Burke, chief executive, said that trading in the first two months of the year had delivered "modest like-for-like revenue growth".

A final dividend of 3.0p makes a total of 4.5p, up 7.1 per cent. Investors will also share a £92.4 million special dividend — the second tranche of the £185 million promised in September.

Cookson to spend £400m

By PAUL DURMAN

COOKSON, the industrial materials group, has £400 million to spend on acquisitions to bolster its new focus on electronics, ceramics and engineering.

Steve Howard, chief executive, said Cookson was considering "a couple of deals worth £200 million or more" as well as the more familiar bolt-on acquisitions.

Mr Howard said the company was making progress with its recently announced plans to close 20 manufacturing plants and rationalise another 10, which will cause 700 job losses. The first £50 million of costs from this programme was the main reason operating profits fell last year from £188.3 million to £122.9 million. Annual savings of £14 million are expected from next year.

Underlying pre-tax profits were 15 per cent lower at £151 million. A final dividend of 5.1p increases the total for the year by 2 per cent to 9.4p a share. Cookson's shares slipped 54p to 149p.

Dawson chief fears US backlash on cashmere

By SARAH CUNNINGHAM, RETAIL CORRESPONDENT

SCOTTISH cashmere companies could be seriously damaged by the continuing uncertainty over whether the United States is to impose sanctions in its "banana war" with the European Union, a leading manufacturer said yesterday.

Peter Forrest, chief executive of Dawson International, the company behind the Pringle and Ballantyne brands, said: "The bad thing is that the indecision carries on and could delay some quite serious business coming Scot-

land's way." Small, independent companies will probably be worst hit, he said.

America says the EU's banana regime actually favours EU-based marketing companies and deprives its own big firms, such as Chiquita and Dole Foods, of revenues. It has drawn up a list of EU goods, including Scottish cashmere sweaters, that could be affected by 100 per cent tariffs.

Dawson said it will be largely protected from sanctions because it has a China-based busi-

ness, which mainly supplies the US with cashmere and which would not be affected.

Dawson said yesterday that it intends to focus entirely on cashmere and to sell its other businesses after a year in which it fell £30.6 million into the red.

Dawson made a pre-tax profit in the previous year of £10.2 million. It is not paying any dividend for the year to January 2 (2.75p in the previous year). There were exceptional charges of £19.6 million relating to restructuring.



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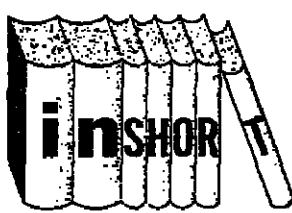
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"NECESSANCE is the way of the world," says Leon Kreitzman, linking cars, consumerism and communication technologies with "a seamless total hours society". There's no stopping us — we have been conditioned to want it all and to want it now and to throw it away after use. Irresistible economic and workplace trends already impose radical changes on our relationship with time. Twenty-four-hour cities, "hubs in a global network", will enable the reorganisation of urban living in the new millennium. This excitingly prophetic, thoughtful book, based on research for BT and First Direct, will give traditionalists a few wakeful nights.

Ed 'n' Bert

BATTLE ROYAL
By Kirsty McLeod
Constable, £20
ISBN 0 09 479320 4

WINDSOR-WATCHERS will find few new facts in this story of the fall of Edward VIII and the rise of George VI, brother against brother, both deeply scarred by mother and majesty. But the book usefully boils down a mass of material, and its emphasis on family patterns reinforcing themselves in every generation from Victoria to Elizabeth II is entertaining. The implications for the present generations of Mountbatten-Windsor are irresistible. McLeod's irrepressible waspishness often dawns with a loaded, well-placed word: Wallis Simpson doesn't get out of here alive, and the treatment meted out to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother is plainly restrained only by the fact that she is still living.

Far out

THE LITTLE BOOK OF SCIENCE
By John Gribbin
Penguin, £2.99
ISBN 0 14 028005 7

WHAT is life? Life is "a self-organising complex phenomenon that occurs (sometimes) in places where energy is flowing from a hotter object to a cooler object". I can live with that. Thank you. Kinda puts me in my place in the Universe. And what is the Universe? It could be a grainy mass of wormholes that "form a tangled mess like cosmic spaghetti", which forms the structure of what looks to us a smooth and continuous time and space. Uh — OK — the Universe is scaly. In 100 nano-pages, you can learn cool stuff about weird science from Atom to Zweig (we thank you for the quark, sir): are you ready for leaping genes and nanobots?

IAIN FINLAYSON

You, too, can be Dickens's companion

Champion of the poor and scourge of politicians, the novelist is well-served by collection and compendium

Charles Dickens has been very fortunate in the late 20th century. Where Shakespeare seems to be in the hands of warring tribes of scholars, his work and reputation are being enhanced and consolidated by teams of vigorous and enthusiastic editors. His letters are progressing through the "Pilgrim" edition, and his journalism is being excellently edited by Michael Slater. There is now also a *Companion to complement the Oxford Illustrated edition of his novels*. There may be no public monuments to the greatest of all 19th-century English novelists, but these volumes are a more fitting memorial.

The third volume of Dickens's journalism consists of papers from *Household Words*, the weekly periodical which he edited for eight years and which became in his hands an extension of his fiction. Here are all the themes familiar from the novels he was composing in the period. *Hard Times* and *Lit-*

tle Dorrit among them — the contempt for the entire political administration of the country, his sympathy for the hard-pressed victims of the mill and the manufactory, his compassion for the poor, and his outrage at the conditions in which they were compelled to live. Who could forget the image of the emaciated child, "with burning cheeks and great gaunt eager eyes" who had appeared in the doorway of a "ragged school", and "held the bottle of physic in his claw of a hand, and stood, apparently unconscious of it, staggering, and staring with his bright glazed eyes; a creature, surely, as forlorn and desolate as Mother Earth can have supported on her breast that night".

Not many writers could get away with the conventional allusion to "Mother Earth" but the angry clarity of Dickens's vision transcends sentimentality. That anger emerges all the more clearly in these years when the bungling of the Crimean

War began to enrage him at precisely the time he became more and more estranged from conventional English society in all its forms. So in *Household Words*, at a time of cholera in 1854, he hit out against those who refuse "to amend the dwellings of the poor" as "guilty, before GOD, of wholesale murder".

Local incidents are lent a dramatic intensity and power by Dickens's incomparably subtle manner, but he was also an indefatigable wanderer and observer. He questioned the watchman on Waterloo Bridge about the number of suicides there; he interviewed police officers, the keepers of workhouses, the teachers in the "ragged schools". What emerges from this wonderful collection is his energy and his purposefulness: he was interested in everything, and bored by nothing. The strikers of Preston animated him, but then so did the plight of the lions at London Zoo, and the fatalities of temperance organisations.



Peter Ackroyd

Of all journalists he conveyed the most intimate tone. The journal was "Conducted by Charles Dickens", according to its masthead, by which he meant that he conducted the audience as well as his fellow-contributors. He often envisioned himself sitting by their firesides and conversing with them, and in the periodical itself there are essays

upon his most intimate memories and private preoccupations. Here are some of the finest essays upon his childhood — "Thus I wandered about the City, like a child in a dream," he wrote in *Gone Astray*. "... inspired by a mighty faith in the marvellousness of everything." He kept that faith all his life, which is why even his most glancing observations possess a vivacity that has never faded. In the same essay he concludes: "They used to say I was an odd child, and I suppose I was. I am an odd man perhaps."

We cannot have one part of Dickens without all the rest, and this volume displays him entire — with his anger and playfulness, his self-confidence and his pity, his capacious memory and his genius for vivid contemporary observations, his extravagant humour and his brooding melancholy.

The *Oxford Reader's Companion to Dickens* provides a completely different, yet still complete, picture of the novelist. Here is the world of Dickens in brief but readily identifiable form. Some of the entries are succinct essays of their own, on matters critical and theoretical, analytical and historical. It is a

fact, perhaps not known to all of the novelist's biographers, that at the time of his death his cellar at Gad's Hill contained, among innumerable cases of claret and sherry, more than 300 bottles of French brandy — all the more curious since Dickens himself was abstemious almost to a fault. And yet in this contrast between the apparently temperate man and the underground cellar awash with drink, we may have an inkling of Dickens's imaginative life. That is the essential strength of the *Companion*: all the facts and details live because they provide a composite portrait of writer and the age. It will prove invaluable to scholars, readers and admirers of Dickens into the next century and beyond. By that time, will Dickens have become immortal?

VOL. 3: GONE ASTRAY AND OTHER PAPERS
Dickens's Journalism 1851-59
Edited by Michael Slater
Dent, £30; ISBN 0 460 87726 7

THE OXFORD READER'S COMPANION TO DICKENS
Edited by Paul Schickel
OUP, £40; ISBN 0 19 866213 0

Preach a gospel of peace

Charles Johnson hails the legacy of Martin Luther King

Like America's Founding Fathers and the figures on Mt Rushmore, Martin Luther King Jr suffers from the curse of canonisation. Few people can tell you anything about him — the specific components of his "dream", for example, his intellectual beginnings, or pivotal moments in his 12-year public ministry of promoting the social gospel. Three decades after his death, one of America's greatest moral philosophers — a dangerous man at the white-hot centre of the movements for reform — has been airbrushed, sanitised and, as one black man recently put it to me: "Rehabilitated for white people."

It's like we revere him, you know, so we don't have to think about him any more. For those who do wish to think about this remarkable man and his rich legacy, the historian Clayborne Carson, director of the King Papers Project for the past 20 years, provides two important works with which we can begin. The first is *The Autobiography of Martin Luther King Jr.*, a text seriously named insofar as King did not live long enough to shape his life's story in this genre. But he did leave behind more than 200,000 pages of documents that Carson knows intimately as the editor of the first three definitive, annotated volumes of *The Papers of Martin Luther King Jr.* From

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MARTIN LUTHER KING JR
Ed. Clayborne Carson
Little, Brown, £18.99
ISBN 0 316 84822 0

A KNOCK AT MIDNIGHT
Inspiration from the Great Sermons of Martin Luther King Jr
Ed. Clayborne Carson and Peter Holloran
Little, Brown, £14.99
ISBN 0 316 84824 7

these papers, King's three major books (*Stride Toward Freedom*, *Why We Can't Wait* and *Where Do We Go From Here?*), published essays, articles, speeches and sermons Carson artfully weaves a "religious and political" narrative using King's own words with no attempt to "correct historical inaccuracies in King's account", or mythologise away the flaws that humanise him. Carson's book transports us back in time to King's tempestuous, mid-century campaigns for social justice. Readers will feel gripped when revisiting, for example, the year-long war of nerves that was the Montgomery bus boycott, and following the 26-year-old King, a newly minted PhD conversant with Hegel, the Personalist theologians and most of Western intellectual history, through the first challenges that made



Martin Luther King greets supporters on the Mall in Washington, August 28, 1963, moments before delivering his famous "I have a dream" speech

him an heir to Gandhi's non-violence — racial challenges he met by always balancing activism with morality. "I would seek to rouse the group to action," he said of the Montgomery boycotters. "But I would balance this with a strong affirmation of the Christian doctrine of love."

One of the delights of this "autobiography" came in hitherto unpublished documents, like King's love letters to Coretta Scott. One, dated July 18, 1962, begins, "Darling, I miss you so much. In fact, too much for my own good." Then after a paragraph of heartfelt longing for his fiancée, King launches into a critique of Bellamy's *Looking Backward*, and concludes: "I imagine you already know that I am much more socialistic in my economic theory than capitalist. And yet I am not so opposed to capitalism that I have failed to see its relative merits."

Carson's second contribution is *A Knock at Midnight*, a

collection of sermons he edited with Peter Holloran. Each is introduced by a prominent theologian, among them the Rev Billy Graham and Archbishop Desmond Tutu. To understand King, Carson and Holloran argue, we must remember his remark that "I am fundamentally a clergyman, a Baptist preacher". His most powerful sermons here, such as *Loving Your Enemies* and *The Drum Major Instinct*, recontextualise him within the Judeo-Christian tradition. One, *Unfulfilled Dreams*, is astonishingly self-revealing when he confesses: "I'm a sinner like all God's children. But I want to be a good man."

We owe a debt to Carson for delivering King to us whole. With these two works, the magnificent biography by Stephen Oates entitled *Let the Trumpet Sound*, and the works of Taylor Branch, we are sumptuously prepared for carrying the legacy of Martin Luther King Jr into the 21st century.

Call it a vowel movement

GILES COREN
OULIPO COMPENDIUM
Edited by Harry Mathews and Alastair Brotchie
Atlas Press, £16.99
ISBN 0 947757 96 1



There is nothing in art more dated than the avant-garde. Dadaism and the Nouveau Roman make Chrétien de Troyes or the Bayeux Tapestry look like the Bayeux Tapestry in a Post-Modern self-expression. But while most of the polo-necked perpetrators of the avant-garde have much to answer for, no group is more blameworthy in the process by which French thought became an object of ridicule than the Oulipo.

The Oulipo were born out of the ashes of the *Collège de Pataphysique*, a congregation of literary fruitcakes who sought to perpetuate the memory of Alfred Ubu Roi Jarry. Deriving their name from a contraction of "Ouvroir de Littérature Potentielle", they endeavoured to challenge the nihilistic approach to authorship of Roland Barthes and his Structuralist hoodlums, and looked to create literature by imposing perverse constraints on their writing.

From 1960 the Oulipians wrote poetry and prose that was sometimes palindromic, frequently anagrammatic, often lipogrammatic. They wrote books using only the keys on the left-hand side of the typewriter. They wrote poems in which each word has one letter fewer than the previous. They also, I suspect, dressed

up as pumpkins, ate dog soup, and believed they were the Duke of Wellington's horse.

The illustrious Oulipian François Le Lionnais sought the minimum limits of poetry by writing poems of only one word, such as the epic *Fennel*, which I reproduce here in full: "fennel". Later in his career he moved on to exploring poems of only one letter, though space here does not allow me to quote from his harrowing, but ultimately uplifting, *T*.

Out of lunacy, however, genius occasionally springs. Raymond Queneau, one of

Oulipo's founding fathers, inaugurated the movement with his *100,000,000,000,000 Poems*. This comprises ten sonnets, all written with the same rhyme scheme. Any single line can be interchanged with its corresponding line in another sonnet (the lines are perforated to allow for their being torn out and manipulated in the manner of children's books which encourage body parts to be combined). In theory, there are around 100 million million poems available, which would take someone reading 24 hours a day 190,238,751 years to finish. Less if she were a girl, I suppose, as they always read faster than boys.

In 1967, the remarkable Georges Perec was admitted to the group and greatness beckoned. To read his *La Disparition* — a 300-page novel written without using the letter "e" — may be the literary equivalent of trying not to pee for a week, but the result is a sparkling detective story. If you like that, you'll love *Les Revenances*, a shorter effort in which he used up all the letters he had neglected, and employed no other vowels. Readers of his greatest work, *La Vie Mode d'Emploi*, may not be aware that it is an attempt to solve the mathematical enigma of the Knight's Tour Problem in the context of a 10x10 Graeco-Latin bi-square. They will notice only that they cannot put it down, and may afterwards reflect that it is as close to an example of the perfect novel as this half of the 20th century can offer.

The *Oulipo Compendium* is a Pandora's box, and when you tip out all the rubbish there is hope. I leave you a little richer in your hearts if I leave you with this pair of poems, from the limerick section. There was a young man from Peru whose limericks stopped at line two

There was a young man from Verdun



John le Carré

an evening with

THE TIMES & DILLONS FORUM
in association with The Word

Times readers are invited to a rare evening with John le Carré, one of Britain's best-selling novelists, on Sunday, March 28, at 7pm.

Introduced by the Editor of The Times, Peter Stothard, the internationally acclaimed author will talk about his life and work, and read from his latest novel *Single & Single*. If you would like to ask John le Carré a question, please e-mail johnlecarre@the-times.co.uk. For more details visit TheTimes/lecarre website at www.the-times.co.uk/lecarre.html.

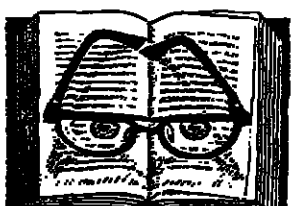
The event, which forms part of The Word literary festival, will be held at the LSE Peacock theatre, Portugal Street, off Kingsway, London WC1. Tickets cost £9 and can be booked on 0171-863 8222

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MORE and more writers are being kidnapped by their editors. Publishing an author's diaries or letters should be an act of love, but becomes a heinous crime when the author is tortured into saying for public consumption something he or she does not believe.

Christina G. Rossetti's religious beliefs, the editor of her letters tells us, "liberated her, allowing her radically to exploit her gender along with widespread middle-class beliefs about women and their social roles." And her femininity "enabled her to launch a quietly comprehensive attack on the entire network of patriarchal values... Rossetti was able to accomplish this goal by positioning herself as a devout adherent of High Anglican religious doctrine and, ostensibly, as an advocate of the more widespread Victorian ideology of 'women's sphere.' By embracing religious values with such radical fervour, however, Rossetti's work undercuts the domestic ideology... and challenges both the patriarchal values that governed Victorian England and their extension in industrial capitalism."

The editor may as well send a couple of fingers in the post to the Christina Rossetti Society. The paragraph above is not only not true, but a deliberate



BIBLIOMANE

are distortion. In reply to a feminist who wrote asking her to support votes for women, Christina Rossetti wrote, in the late 1870s: "Does it not appear as if the Bible was based upon an understood unalterable distinction between men and women, their position, duties, privileges? Not arrogating to myself but most earnestly desiring to attain to the character of a humble orthodox Xian, so it does appear to me..."

The fact of the Priesthood being exclusively man's, leaves me in no doubt that the highest functions are not in this world open to both sexes... And again: "Many who have thought more and done much more than myself share your views — and yet they are not mine."

A true Christian, which she was, does not "position herself as a devout adherent", and Rossetti did not feel "liberated" by her religion, but con-

strained. Nor did she "exploit her gender", or pervert her religious belief for "radical" political ends. She did not have ends antecedent to her beliefs; truth does not arise out of purpose. She rejected proto-feminism not "ostensibly" but from deep conviction, and gave her reason for believing in a sphere that was specifically women's. You may not like it, Anthony H. Harrison, but if you do not, you should not volunteer to edit her letters. "It is no light offence to traduce the dead," she said once wrote.

The University Press of Virginia edition designed by Laura A. Egan, is extremely handsome, in the style of Clarendon Press books of the 1950s and 1960s. It is therefore the sadder that fewer such editions are being undertaken by Oxford University Press — formerly their natural home — because (I hope and believe) its traditions of editorial rigour would still prevent this kind of hijacking.

GEORGE ELIOT'S *Journals*, too, would have taken a better form at Oxford rather than they have at Cambridge, where Margaret Harris and Judith Johnson have been allowed to interpolate modish literary criticism between the rather random sections.

JIM MCCUE

BOOKS

Feminist heroine loses the plot

Sarah Dunant wonders to what Germaine is germane

Like many of my generation, *The Female Eunuch* was a seminal book for me. I was 23, travelling solo in Thailand, I couldn't afford a bunk on the train from Bangkok to Chiang-mai so I sat up all night in third class consuming Greer's passionate call to sexual revolution. At dawn I got off the train transformed.

In the years following, I, along with other feminists, have watched Greer grow older with a mixture of awe and exasperation. While that bloody-minded fabulous intellect has continued unbowed, her feuds with other women and her idiosyncratic, sometimes downright contradictory, views, have increasingly made her as much an embarrassment as a support. Yet hers has been a voice we listened to even when we opposed it, even when it didn't seem to make much sense.

Which brings us to *The Whole Woman*. "The follow up she said she would never write" is a catalogue of horrors. Far from being liberated, Greer now says, women have only been manipulated further into submission. The pursuit of equality at work has resulted in harassment and intimidation, the tyranny of beauty has reduced us to image-slaves, the devaluing of motherhood has led to poverty and exploitation. Women are still being screwed by the system — I use the word screw advisedly. Greer is obsessed by the notion of women being penetrated, a theme which runs through the book. "In the last third of the 20th century more women were penetrated deeper and more often than any preceding era. What the penis could not accomplish was done for it by the outside dildo and the first, the speculum and the cannula."

The medical establishment's use/abuse of women is, of course, one of Greer's hobby horses. Even abortion, in this book, comes under the banner

THE WHOLE WOMAN
By Germaine Greer
Doubleday, £16.99
ISBN 0 385 60015 1



of male conspiracy. (In a novel piece of historical argument she explains the liberalisation of abortion laws in America as the medical establishment's desire to make a buck out of new operative procedures.)

What makes such assertions harder to take is as much her style as her content. Germaine has not got where she has today by watching her mouth. But there is a powerful difference between what you say as a soundbite on TV and an argument in a book of essays. Her hyperbolic language and wild generalisations undermine her credibility. In a chapter on sex we learn that: "In some British circles women are asked to perform fellatio on demand." What circles, Germaine? Who are these men and women? Have you talked to them? And, God forbid, did any of the women mention that they might have consented to or even got some pleasure from it?

Underneath this excess of style is a more serious question. Does Germaine really know what she's talking about? Some of these essays read like collections of press clippings and statistics with the merest thread of intellectual argument holding them together. Sometimes the inconsistencies between them are gobsmacking. While Western women should be refusing to have intercourse because it

has no relationship to sexual pleasure, women in countries where clitoral surgery is common are OK, in Greer's eyes, because the operations are performed by other women and both men and women acknowledge that their culture prizes a tight vagina!

In the past Greer's most notable polemics have been rooted in personal experience. When she wrote *The Female Eunuch* she was a sexually active young woman living on a cusp moment of history. In *Sex and Destiny* there was a link between her own childlessness and radical arguments about contraception and motherhood. When she wrote *The Change*, her own journey through menopause informed her advice to other women.

Here she has little or no personal experience to temper her more outrageous pronouncements. How can she lecture young women on what she sees as their exploited sexuality when she has by her own admission given up on sex? How can she describe male-female relationships as largely abusive when she has stopped trying to have her own? Isolation leaves her in danger of not being able to read her own culture. She studies teen magazines and diagnoses gender apocalypse, not allowing for even a modicum of increased sophistication from a younger generation in decoding the toxicity of its own popular culture. It seems she can't remember the ingenuity and rebellion of youth. If Greer could resist becoming Doris Day there is just a chance that my 11-year-old won't automatically become Courtney Love.

Finally, it's her pessimism that's so hard to take. Though she evokes "feminism" as a rallying cry to a better future, her exhortations lack passion. In the end it doesn't matter what we do because we're doomed. For her the corrupted West has run out of steam; for the future look to the East. "Female power will rush upon us in the



About face: the author of *The Female Eunuch* applies a double standard to developed and Third World cultures

persons of women who have nothing to lose, having lost everything already." According to Greer it might come from China or fundamentalist Islam, or Thailand — where Aids and prostitution are destroying a generation. Sounds like a dose of romantic Marxism to me. Still, maybe I'll give a copy to my daughter to take to Thailand. I just think I'll give her something else to read on the train journey.

IN metro THIS SATURDAY

The write stuff: everyone is supposed to have a novel in them. The question is how to get it out. Lottie Moggach takes up her pen and goes in search of criticism and catharsis on an Arvon creative writing course.

ALSO: Icon Books' cartoon-and-text guides to great thinkers, the "for Beginners" series, is updated — but are readers any the wiser? Plus Rick Ridgeway walks from Kilimanjaro to the Indian Ocean

Death-defying adventures by the Saddams of old Iraq

When the Epic of Gilgamesh began its life 5,000 years ago, the sands now ruled by Saddam Hussein were the birthplace of all human civilisation. Gilgamesh was king of Uruk, what is now southern Iraq, when there was almost as much Middle Eastern war as there is today. But the ancient Iraqi rulers, as well as raping, murdering, enslaving and building monuments to themselves, also found time to witness the beginning of literature, man's first steps at characterisation and the creation of a story which still has power to amaze today. Which is possibly why the brutal, mood-swinging, wildly psychotic reputation of King Gilgamesh still stands in higher esteem than that of his rather similar 20th-century successor.

The world's first written story begins with the gods creating a wildman, Enkidu, to divert King Gilgamesh from his habit of demanding first sexual congress with the local brides: even in the 3rd millennium BC, it seems, the *droit de seigneur* was judged as unsocial behaviour.

This Enkidu, an "offspring of stone", gets his own sexual education from a rural prostitute. "For six days and seven nights Enkidu was erect", we are told, before he is ready to fight Gilgamesh. Enkidu fails to conquer the King but, instead of squaring up for Round Two, the pair become firm buddies, joining forces for a series of adventures.

During one of these scrapes Enkidu dies, raising acute fears in Gilgamesh about his own mortality. There is only one known immortal on earth, the survivor of the great flood with which the gods had deluged early humanity. But when Gilgamesh reaches him, he finds that his own death is inevitable. He is offered the key to eternal youth, but loses it and has to be content with

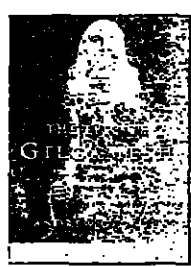


Akkadian art, ca. 2200 BC, the period of Gilgamesh's epic

mere permanent earthly memorials — extravagant buildings and military defenses. The various elements of this story have had enormous influence — from their impact upon the characterisation of the Homeric heroes to their inspiration for mortality-obsessed modern writers, such as Rilke. The fierce pride of Gilgamesh, his descent from a goddess mother and mortal father, his grief at the loss of a close male friend and his near victory over death all are harbingers of Achilles in the *Iliad*. Gilgamesh's sharp shifts of emotion create a human character, arguably the first in literature, even through the stilted style of its composition.

The importance of the epic is not only literary. The discovery that there was a flood myth earlier than that of the Old Testament Noah caused a religious sensation last century. For classical scholars the realisation that Greece was not the origin of every artistic virtue was a lesson that still needs to be better learnt. But the original text itself has not found as many modern readers as it deserves. Until the publication of this new Penguin Classic, the most convenient English text was its Penguin predecessor, a soggy lump of 1950s prose. Andrew George's bright verse replace-

PETER STOTHARD
THE EPIC OF GILGAMESH
Trans. Andrew George
Penguin Press, £20
ISBN 0 713 99196 3



ment ought to bring Gilgamesh and his quest to many more British readers. It is easier to read as a work of art and easier to use as a tool for sorting out all the epic's almost miraculous linguistic history.

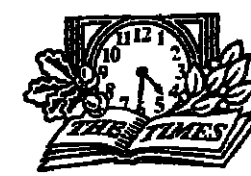
Some of the texts that are collected here in English for the first time can be dated, for example, to the Babylon of the 18th century BC, about 1,000 years after the historical Gilgamesh had failed to avoid his death. At that time, as in the Britain of 18th century AD, a well-educated clerk had to be fluent in a language which, for all day-to-day purposes, was

dead. Gilgamesh's Sumerian was by then ancient Sumerian and played the part of Latin in the age of Gibbon.

Between the time of the living Gilgamesh and the final creation of his epic character, the local language of labourers and scribes had changed to a Semitic tongue, Akkadian. While armies of outdoor slaves laboured by the Euphrates on immortalising ziggurats, the intellectually ambitious had to copy out thousand year old texts, carving wedge-shaped letters on clay tablets under the gaze of indoor slave-drivers who would whack them for the smallest error.

At least the ancient Greeks, who between the ages of Agamemnon and Homer found a better writing script, kept a single identifiable language: the Mesopotamians did the opposite, keeping their old Sumerian cuneiform script but abandoning the old words. The Gilgamesh stories have also survived in Hittite, which modern scholars can understand fairly well and Hurrian, barely understood at all. George has turned an English text from the best of the tablets, differentiating his complex sources but allowing the general reader a clear run at one of the first enduring stories ever told.

Thanks to the industry of ancient scribes and modern archaeologists, new tablets are being discovered all the time. The greatest shortage is of scholars equipped to read them. In most fields of modern literary scholarship, there are too many PhD students chasing too few subjects. This is a field, centred on the very origins of literature, where the opposite is the case. Perhaps this book will inspire the future students who will fill the gaps, take away the italics, open up the square brackets and provide a text as solid as that of all the later works which Iraq's second-best-known tyrant influenced so much.



DIARY & LETTERS

A. N. WILSON brings out a new book, *God's Funeral*, in June, about the anguish felt by many men and women in the 19th century, as they read Lyell's *Principles of Geology* and Darwin's *Origin of Species*, and found their Christian faith fading. Which publisher brought out Lyell's and Darwin's books? John Murray. And Wilson is published by John Murray.

THE magazine Living Marxism is organising a conference on "Dumbing Down, Wising Up" at the Riverside Studios in Hammersmith this weekend, and The Times Literary Supplement is taking part. But what are the Marxists doing organising this? Didn't the Communists control the greatest dumbing-down operation the world has ever known? (Tickets 0181-257 1111)

TONY HANANIA'S forthcoming novel, *Unreal City* (Bloomsbury), which deals with the freedom of expression of Arab writers in the West, has provoked controversy in Al-Hayat, the international Arabic newspaper. "The book reiterates the central 'blasphemy' of *The Satanic Verses*," says Hanania — in one scene, prostitutes bear the names of the prophet Muhammad's wives. It is rumoured that London's The Word literary festival, where Hanania will read this month, is reviewing its security arrangements.

ABSINTHE — tittle of drop-outs and artists in 19th-century Paris, has made a return among London literateurs. Your diarist, entertained by readings from Rimbaud, recited from the absinthe cocktails served by Tam Dean Burn and his "Green Fairies" at T2 on Clerkenwell Road on Tuesday. More gatherings are planned for the first Tuesday of the next three months — on football, female erotica and alternative travel. BYO. 0171-689 0322 for details.

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European Law

Habitual

Christopher Irvine detects optimism in Gateshead as Super League season dawns

Thunder ready to rumble in North East



Where the heck's Gateshead? Occasionally, Shane Richardson reflects on those words. Richardson, a corpulent figure with an even bigger reputation in the rugby league hothouse of Sydney, still has former colleagues and friends on the telephone from Australia telling him that he is crazy — calls that will be returned with interest after Sunday night when Gateshead Thunder take their bow in the JJB Super League.

Imagine Martin Edwards packing up at Manchester United to establish a football club in the Australian outback and you get some sense of the gamble that Richardson has taken with the Gateshead franchise. You do not become state manager for Queensland of Australia's largest finance company without knowing when to back a hunch, but should the Thunder go belly-up, there is no more waterside home to return to in Australia, or much else for that matter.

Offers arrived from Adelaide, Auckland and Brisbane when Richardson, 41, announced that he was leaving Cronulla, a club that went from receivership to riches in his five years as a "hands-on" general manager. At the same time, he received a call from Kath Hetherington, who founded Sheffield Eagles with her husband, Gary, about involvement in a proposed new British club.

"Gateshead meant nothing



Guardian angel Richardson rejected offers from numerous Australian clubs to take on the challenge of trying to establish a rugby league club in one of football's heartlands

to me. Kath said it was near Newcastle, which I'd heard of," Richardson said. "I was looking at moving back to Brisbane because Kim, my wife, was sick of moving. She stunned me when she said she'd go to England. I committed money to the plan, but when Maurice Lindsay [the Super League Europe managing director] came out the week before the franchise decision in preference for a club in Wales, I'd given up on the idea."

That was a pity because Richardson had been sold on Gateshead by Dave Wickham,

a local stalwart of the game, whose cheque he still holds in his drawer. "Dave began rugby league here in 1979 and is still playing for Gateshead Panthers at 43," Richardson said. "He regaled me with stories over a few beers, about how they began with three players, developed into the Sunderland so-and-sos, and how he was kicked out by a local rugby union club for playing league. That was passion I identified with."

In the seven months since Gateshead's admission, Richardson and Kath Hetherington have turned the club opera-

tional from scratch. It is a formidable achievement. The logistics of transporting 21 players from Australia and housing them and their families were onerous enough. Persuading first the North East business community, then a public that is force-fed a diet of football to buy into an alien sport, represent tougher propositions. Sponsorship worth £500,000 by Northern Electric and Gas caused fellow Super League clubs to sit up.

Richardson said: "When I arrived, I imagined we'd automatically get the backers, but it's only as the significance of

what we're doing has sunk in, that the ball has been rolling. We've had to sell on three fronts: we're not rugby union, we play in summer and we're playing the best. Leeds and Wigan people have heard of."

With strong support by the Gateshead local authority, where the game is now played in 50 schools, Richardson is optimistic that Gateshead International Stadium, where the players have found facilities to be better than at many Australian clubs, will be near its 11,000 capacity for the visit of Leeds Rhinos on Sunday.

A sterner test of support will

be Good Friday night on April 2 and the game against Wakefield Trinity Wildcats. The minimum average required is 5,000, which is still more than those who came to Gateshead to watch Newcastle Falcons, who returned to Kingston Park last November after two months. Unlike the Falcons, who relied on their reputation as English rugby union club champions, Gateshead have adopted the hard sell. Rugby league will never beat football for popularity but it is aiming for accessibility. Richardson said: "You can't touch Newcastle United footballers, but you

can touch the Thunder. We're out in the schools and making public appearances."

"St James' Park has become almost elitist. It's £100 for a family, if you can get tickets. A night out for the family here costs £18. We're not giving tickets away, because that creates the wrong philosophy."

"Rugby league has under-sold itself too long. There's no doubt about the product and we've bought a team to play attractive football. Players like Kerrod Walters and Willie Peters don't know anything else but attack. I can put the best defensive record in the world

on, but who cares? That's what rugby union did here and it didn't excite anyone."

"Because of the late announcement of the franchise, we weren't able to get the quality English players we might have liked. People say we're all Aussies, but there's only one Aussie in the Newcastle United side and 36,000 still turn up. At the end of the day people want to see you win. The long-term objective is to create an all-English team."

Not a Bird has passed Richardson without his say-so. He hand-picked the players; his wife, a former fashion buyer, chose their houses and is now the club's merchandise manager. In the council leisure services department, where the Thunder are based in a room

'You can't touch Newcastle United players, but you can touch the Thunder'

on the second floor, Richardson looked down on his new domain with a mixture of anticipation and trepidation.

"Shane Edwards rings me from Brisbane Broncos all the time to tell me I'm an idiot. Sometimes I can't believe it myself," Richardson admitted. "I'm in here at 6am. The security guard would look at me at first and say: 'Rugby league? No chance.' Now it's: 'Gateshead Thunder. I want some of that.'"

"I made no bones about it to the players. I told them it'd be freezing, that they'd have to pay for television licences, but also the good things, like the welcome and passion of the people here." Richardson, the Angel of the North, says back home can't quite believe it.

WEBSITE: www.superleague-europe.co.uk
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CHRISTOPHER IRVINE PREDICTS GLORY AT LAST FOR LEEDS AND A SEASON OF STRUGGLE FOR WAKEFIELD



LEEDS RHINOS

TIPPING a side with the 20-year record of Leeds — all of the leading prizes have eluded them — carries a hazard warning, but consider the evidence. They have a head of steam up in the Challenge Cup, the strongest-looking pack, an inspirational force in Iestyn Harris and every incentive to deliver in Graham Murray's final season in charge. The platform was set last year for the Rhinos to discard their "great underachievers" tag.

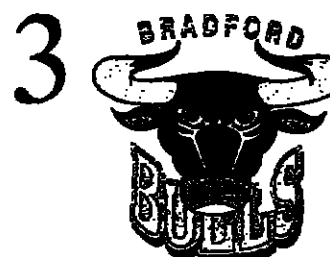
Coach: Graham Murray (Aus. spot Dec 1997). Ground: Headingley (22,000). 1998: Super League: 2nd. Play-offs: Grand Final runners-up. Challenge Cup: Fourth round. Transfers: In: J. Field (Huddersfield), L. Jackson (Newcastle Knights), K. Pratt (Featherstone), D. G. Brown (released), P. Conlon (Widnes), G. Hewitt (Salford), G. Hoggard (Hull), T. Kemp (Wakefield). Player to watch: Ryan Sheridan. Betting: (William Hill) 11-4.



WIGAN WARRIORS

NAGGING doubts surround the champions. They will be thereabouts come October, but it is their lack of depth, traditionally Wigan's strength, that gives concern. Too many of the mainstays of last season have gone, notably Henry Paul and Robbie McCormack. Greg Florino is no ordinary replacement for the mercurial Paul, but the suspicion is that Wigan have seen better players leave than arrive.

Coach: John Mowe (Aus. Nov 1997). Ground: Central Park (17,200). 1998: Super League: 1st. Play-offs: Grand Final winners. Challenge Cup: Runners-up. Transfers: In: G. Florino (North Sydney), B. Goldsack (St Helens), M. Heber (North Sydney), S. Barrow (Hull), N. Baynes (Salford), M. Bell (releaved), D. Cardis (Hull), S. Holgate (Hull), R. McCormack (releaved), H. Paul (Bradford), I. Talbot (Wakefield), N. Wright (Huddersfield). Player to watch: Jason Robinson. Betting: Evens.



BRADFORD BULLS

AFTER the peak in 1997 and through last year, Bradford can scale the heights again. They have bought impressively and are motoring in the Challenge Cup. With the Paul brothers in tandem, now Henry has joined Robbie at Odsal, inspiration is hardly in shortage. Nor is finishing power, with Nick Zisti and Michael Withers two more exciting names to watch for.

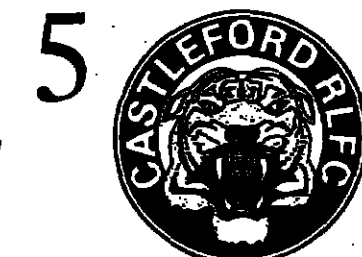
Coach: Matthew Elliott (Aus. Sept 1998). Ground: Odsal (25,500). 1998: Super League: 5th. Play-offs: Elimination semi-final. Challenge Cup: Fifth round. Transfers: In: D. Boyle (Canberra), S. Naylor (Salford), H. Paul (Wigan), L. Radford (Hull), M. Withers (releaved), N. Zisti (Cronulla). Out: G. Bradley (releaved), M. Calland (Hull), K. Crouthers (Wakefield), A. Ecker (releaved), N. Graham (Dewsbury), H. Howard (Sydney Wests), A. Hodgson (Wakefield), S. Jones (releaved), P. Medley (Leeds), D. Murrells (Salford), S. Nickle (St Helens), T. Rethana (releaved), J. Scales (Leeds). Player to watch: Henry Paul. Betting: 3-1.



ST HELENS

ELLERY HANLEY hopes that the single-minded dedication that marked his career will rub off on his players. However much it hurt to go out of the Challenge Cup, the well-worn phrase about concentrating on the league might be no bad thing. If St Helens can beat Wigan in the third round of matches, the talk of prematurely disposing of Shaun McRae (three trophies in three years) will temporarily subside. Will win more matches than they lose possibly not the key ones.

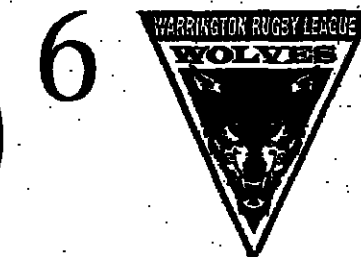
Coach: Elley Hanley (Eng. Nov 1998). Ground: Knowsley Road (19,100). 1998: Super League: 4th. Play-offs: Final elimination. Challenge Cup: Quarter-finals. Transfers: In: P. Adamson (Penrith), K. Iro (Auckland), S. Nickle (Bradford), F. Tulagi (Hull), P. Anderson (Sheffield), D. Busby (Warrington), B. Goldsack (Wakefield), K. Hammond (London), J. Hayes (Salford), I. Pickavance (Huddersfield), D. Smith (releaved). Player to watch: Farro Tulagi. Betting: 6-1.



CASTLEFORD TIGERS

YOU could perm any one of half-a-dozen clubs for the fifth play-off spot. Castleford have the credentials to clinch it as they look to sustain the momentum that has been building in the two years since Stuart Raper's arrival as coach. He is joined by his younger brother, Aaron, a quality hooker in a pack further bolstered by the signings of two giants, Darren Fritz and the ageing James Pickering.

Coach: Stuart Raper (Aus. April 1997). Ground: Wharfedale Road (11,750). 1998: Super League: 8th. Challenge Cup: Quarter-finals. Transfers: In: M. Eager (Warrington), D. Fritz (North Queensland), A. Hill (York), I. Pickering (Sydney City), A. Raper (Penrith), D. Rogers (Salford), Out: J. Benn (York), D. Chapman (Keighley), J. Crichtley (Newport RU/Widnes), M. Ford (Barnley), R. McKell (releaved), B. J. Walker (Sale RU), R. Smith (Barnley), A. Schick (Keighley), M. Smith (Hull). Player to watch: Darryl Orr. Betting: 6-1.



WARRINGTON WOLVES

NEW backers, new broom in Peter Deakin, who has left Saracens to become chief executive, and altogether a feel-good factor at Wilderspool, or Wilderness, as it was in danger of becoming known. After two threadbare years, Darryl van de Velde finally has the resources he deserves. Alan Hunt and Simon Gillies are fine additions. So many are returning from long-term injuries that the entire team has a fresh feel and will be tough to crack at home.

Coach: Darryl van de Velde (Aus. March 1997). Ground: Wilderspool (9,350). 1998: Super League: 10th. Challenge Cup: Fifth round. Transfers: In: D. Busby (St Helens), S. Gillies (Canterbury), D. Hanger (Huddersfield), A. Hunt (Hull), Out: A. Doyle (releaved), M. Eager (Castleford), V. Fawcett (Wakefield), M. Paddy (releaved), B. T. Jones (Featherstone), D. Whittle (releaved), P. Wingfield (Leigh). Player to watch: Scott Wilson. Betting: 100-1.



SHEFFIELD EAGLES

SHEFFIELD felt that winning the Challenge Cup last year inhibited them in the Super League, so falling at the first hurdle provides an even greater incentive to fulfil their priority of a play-off spot. There is less bulk up front but more speed out wide, where Keith Senior and Karl Lovell will cause damage. Consistency is what John Kear is after — a tricky objective in the highly competitive middle ground.

Coach: John Kear (Eng. May 1997). Ground: Don Valley Stadium (25,000). 1998: Super League: 9th. Challenge Cup: Winners. Transfers: In: P. Anderson (St Helens), S. Baldwin (Hull), J. Hardy (Sydney St George), K. Lovell (Penrith), M. Pearson (Hull), D. Powell (Huddersfield), T. Scott (Bradford), P. Carr (Australia), W. Fyfe (Barnley), W. Morgan (Australia), N. Law (Leeds), S. Lister (Leeds), A. Scott (Wakefield), W. Ta'ava (Hull KR), M. Wood (Keighley). Player to watch: Keith Senior. Betting: 200-1.



LONDON BRONCOS

LONDON flattered to deceive in 1998. They bought big names, who often let them down. Under Dan Stains, the latest Australian coaching whizz, the Broncos are building steadily, quietly and with a resolute purpose. All-English half-backs, in Shaun Edwards — in his second spell at The Stoop — and Karl Hammond, makes a change. They have enough streetwise Australians, too, to ensure that London will make life difficult for even the best sides.

Coach: Dan Stains (Aus. Nov 1998). Ground: Stoop Memorial (10,000). 1998: Super League: 7th. Challenge Cup: Semi-finals. Transfers: In: D. Bradstreet (Warrington), D. Calloway (Widnes), G. Fleming (Canterbury Bulldogs), K. Hammond (St Helens), A. Sebold (Canberra), R. Simpson (Sydney St George), N. Sologin (Canberra), B. Warton (Sydney Wests), Out: M. Carroll (South Sydney), A. Farrington, J. Higgins (both Hull), M. Siller (West Hartlepool RU), M. Dunford, S. Rogerson, T. Matterson (all released), R. Best, D. Chapman, W. Cotton, L. Goodwin, D. Higgins, N. Mardon (all released). Player to watch: Karl Hammond. Betting: 33-1.



HALIFAX BLUE SOX

FROM third place to ninth is some fall, and most got it wrong about Halifax last season, so John Pendlebury (1998 coach of the year) can lob more eggs at ignorant pundits if the Blue Sox reach the play-offs for a second year. This season the competition looks tougher, as was indicated by an early departure from the Challenge Cup at the hands of Warrington, whom Halifax meet at the New Shay on Sunday. The Blue Sox have equipped themselves modestly with a clutch of English recruits, notably Paul Broadbent and Graham Holroyd, but have lost out in the backs, to St Helens with the prolific Ferret Tulagi.

Coach: John Pendlebury (Eng. March 1997). Ground: New Shay (11,000). 1998: Super League: 3rd. Play-offs: Elimination semi-final. Challenge Cup: Fifth round. Transfers: In: P. Broadbent (Sheffield), D. Cardis (Wigan), A. Craig (Warrington), G. Holroyd (Leeds), N. Pinner (Sheffield), C. Randall (Salford), Out: S. Baldwin (Sheffield), J. Bentley (Huddersfield), C. Dean (Leigh), K. Harrison (Hull), M. Hall (Hull), M. Pearson (Sheffield), M. Perrett (Oldham), D. Powell (Sheffield), F. Tulagi (St Helens). Player to watch: Gavin Clinch. Betting: 33-1.



HUDDERSFIELD GIANTS

THE Giants of 1999 bear little resemblance to the cowed bunch who managed only two league victories last year. Malcolm Reilly, the first English coach to win an Australian Grand Final, with Newcastle Knights in 1997, has returned to the domestic game as determined as ever. Natural talent already at the club in Bobbie Goulding and Danny Russell has been supplemented from overseas by a no-nonsense trio of Jim Lenthall, Andrew Tangata-Toa and David Boughton, plus Nigel Wright and John Bentley.

Coach: Malcolm Reilly (Eng. Nov 1998). Ground: Malpas Stadium (25,000). 1998: Super League: 12th. Challenge Cup: Fourth round. Transfers: In: J. Bentley (Halifax), D. Boughton (Gold Coast), J. Lenthall (Sydney St George), I. Pickavance (St Helens), A. Tangata-Toa (Sydney St George), N. Wright (Wigan), Out: C. Adams (releaved), A. Bell (releaved), J. Field (Leeds), D. Hanger (Warrington), C. Jackson (Wakefield), L. Minter (Dewsbury), C. Orr (Oldham), G. Schofield (Doncaster), J. Wittenberg (releaved), B. Barton, P. Veevers (both released). Player to watch: Nigel Wright. Betting: 40-1.



GATESHEAD THUNDER

IF the Thunder can begin their great adventure with a lightning bolt by beating Leeds on Sunday, it is not just the good folk of Gateshead who will sit up. No committed bunch of Australians can be taken lightly, and Gateshead have the players to cause upsets and rattle cages, plus a Super League-winning coach in Shaun McRae. It is a question of a small squad staying injury-free. Over a 30-match programme, the demands will take their toll.

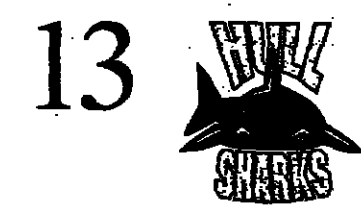
Coach: Shaun McRae (Aus. Oct 1998). Ground: Gateshead International Stadium (11,800). Squad: B. Sammut (Cronulla), M. Daylight (Aldershot), D. Bird (Aldershot), C. Simon (Warrington), I. Herron (Sydney St George), W. Robinson (Warrington), W. Peters (South Sydney), D. Lee (Cronulla), K. Walters (Aldershot), L. Felsch (Sydney St George), C. Wilson (Warrington), A. Hick (Aldershot), T. Grimsdell (Canterbury Bulldogs), S. Collins (Featherstone), D. Maiden (Canberra), A. Maher (Rochdale), G. Gray (Newcastle Knights), S. Alwood (Glasgow), R. Alwood (Glasgow), B. Green (Glasgow), R. Hogg (Gateshead Academy), B. Coney (Dublin Blues), S. Singleton (WVWC). Player to watch: Willie Peters. Betting: 100-1.



SALFORD REDS

SALFORD have picked up bargains in the player market and look stronger and more committed, which also goes for Andy Gregory, whose brushes with authority and personal battles are consigned to the past. Again it is about strength in depth and Salford lack the sufficient quality to withstand an arduous programme and finish outside the bottom three while sustaining their present cup run. Fun guaranteed if Gregory can disprove the doubters.

Coach: Andy Gregory (Eng. March 1998). Ground: The Willows (12,000). 1998: Super League: 11th. Challenge Cup: Semi-finals. Transfers: In: N. Baynes (Wigan), C. Briggs (Wakefield), D. Brown (Penrith), P. Cange (Parramatta), G. Casey (Wakefield), J. Hayes (St Helens), G. Hewitt (Leeds), M. Johnson (Hull), C. Makin (Widnes), H. Smith (Barnley), S. Thompson (Penrith), Out: A. Bannister (Rochdale), P. Cane (Rochdale), C. Eccles (Swinton), P. Edwards (York), P. Forber (Warrington), P. Hassan (Worcester RU), S. Kewenau (Wakefield), S. Naylor (Bradford), A. Platt (Widnes), C. Randall (Halifax), D. Rogers (Castleford), L. Saville (Widnes), J. White (Warrington). Player to watch: Darren Brown. Betting: 200-1.



HULL SHARKS

MODEST success would see five-figure crowds back at the Boulevard, but despite re-investment of their pack, Hull remain hampered by a thin squad, which will be at full stretch from the start tomorrow. The Sharks are served as the ritual sacrifice for Wigan at Central Park, where they have not won since 1992. There will be one or two scalps on the way, but the consistency which Peter Walsh seeks will probably elude him again. At least with David Lloyd committed to Hull, the club should be spared last year's turmoil behind the scenes.

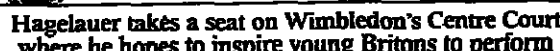
Coach: Peter Walsh (Aus. July 1997). Ground: Boulevard (11,000). 1998: Super League: 9th. Challenge Cup: Quarter-finals. Transfers: In: S. Barrow (Wigan), M. Calkand (Bradford), M. Hall, K. Harrison (both Hull), S. Holgate (Wigan), A. Purcell (Warrington), R. Roberts (Keighley), M. Smith (releaved), S. Harte (Bradford), K. Gray (Hull KR), J. Donohue, B. Hopt (both released), A. Hunt (Warrington), M. Johnson (Salford), H. Okeasene (Featherstone), L. Radford (Bradford), D. Simpson (Rochdale), J. Tully (Newcastle Knights), G. Tomlinson (Wakefield). Player to watch: Craig Murdoch. Betting: 150-1.



WAKEFIELD TRINITY WILDCATS

AVOID relegation or bust. Everything about Wakefield's admission to the Super League looks to be a gamble. If they do not survive, there is an awful precedent of the late Oldham Bears being relegated and going out of business. Belle Vue is crumbling, so some games will be played at Barnsley FC.

Coach: Andy Kelly (Eng. June 1997). Ground: Belle Vue (10,000). 1998: Super League: 13th. Challenge Cup: 1st. Play-offs: First division Grand Final winners. Challenge Cup: Fourth round. Transfers: In: A. Brunner (Sydney St George), K. Crouthers (Bradford), V. Fawcett (Wakefield), A. Hodgson (Bradford), A. Hughes (Leeds), J. Jackson (Huddersfield), T. Kemp (Leeds), S. Kewenau (Salford), N. Law (Leeds), S. Lister (Leeds), W. Poching (Sydney St George), G. Price (Featherstone), I. Scott (Sheffield), I. Talbot (Wigan), C. Tomlinson (Hull), F. Wetmore (Aldershot), S. Watkins (Aldershot), Out: J. Bostock (Oldham), C. Briggs (Salford), G. Casey (Salford), M. Hall (releaved), S. Harte (Bradford), K. Gray (Hull KR), J. Donohue, B. Hopt (both released), A. Hunt (Warrington), M. Johnson (Salford), H. Okeasene (Featherstone), L. Radford (Bradford), D. Simpson (Rochdale), J. Tully (Newcastle Knights), G. Tomlinson (Wakefield). Player to watch: Tony Kemp. Betting: 2,000-1.



France look for progress from unchanged team

[illegible]

ties because I have seen many British youngsters competing well in Europe," Hageleiner said. "I believe I can add my experience to help bring the best out of them. He will lead the LTA national training team which includes Jeremy Bates, as men's tennis director, Mark Cox, who is the director of the LTA/Rover junior tennis initiative and Keith Wooldridge, the women's tennis manager.

How Hageleiner copes with the structure of the LTA and the machinations within its various departments and committees remains to be seen. He has certainly taken on a daunting challenge for there is so far precious little to show for all the Wimbledon profits that have been poured back into the game in this country.

Figure 1

Diagram illustrating the relationship between the variables studied.

The diagram shows a flow from "Variables Studied" to "Results". The "Variables Studied" box contains two items: "Age" and "Gender". The "Results" box contains three items: "Mean Age", "Mean Gender", and "Mean Results". Arrows indicate the flow from "Variables Studied" to "Results".

Draker 12.1

Medical Director
General Services
Columbia, Md.

WORD-WAT

1. Admiral

هكذا من الأهل

MOTOR RACING

Dennis adds fuel to rival claims

FROM KEVIN EASON IN MELBOURNE

FOR rivals who thought they would at least be within touching distance of the Formula One world championships this season, there was a word of warning yesterday. Ron Dennis, McLaren's team principal, was confronted with pre-season test statistics for the first race of the season that seemed to show his team had lost the vast superiority it enjoyed last year when his Silver Arrows shot into the distance, not just taking the first two places, but lapping the entire field.

Dennis, however, exuded quiet confidence as he disclosed that his McLaren's will have plenty left in their tank, literally, for the Australian Grand Prix on Sunday. Though he did not directly accuse his rivals of a show down in going through the long test sessions, he did indicate that a single spectacular lap time did not necessarily make a champion.

While other teams were flying with near-empty fuel tanks to post lap times that would grab headlines and please sponsors, McLaren-Mercedes were plodding through the reliability and efficiency tests that were hallmarks of their world championship triumph last season. Engineers persisted in running cars with at least half-full fuel tanks to simulate the race that faces them this weekend and put no effort into trying to beat the competition at test sessions that win no points towards the championship.

Discipline was the word Dennis used to describe his team's efforts, warning that the psychological warfare of other teams, notably Ferrari, were not for him. "A grand prix car only runs with low fuel three times in a race weekend, once in qualifying, once before the fuel stop and at the end of the race," he said.

"We have concentrated on getting everything right for the conditions we will face. What other teams do is

up to them, but we can accurately predict from our computer simulations that we were capable of going much faster. So we are confident about the race and what we are up against this season to try to win the world championship again."

In fact, if the McLaren's are as devastatingly quick as last year, Australians will be pinching themselves, such will be the sense of déjà vu. Whether that will extend to the twin McLaren's of David Coulthard and Mika Hakkinen swapping places, as they did last year on team orders, remains to be seen. Dennis is certainly not worried about warnings here that the crowd will not be pleased to see a similar stage-managed finish, manufactured by Coulthard moving over to allow Hakkinen his first victory of the year, on the way to the championship; nor will rules banning team orders have any bearing.

Despite Hakkinen being world champion, the drivers will get equal treatment and equal cars and it will be up to them to race unless the demands of the team prevail, as they did last year here. Dennis said: "If we found ourselves with a performance advantage, we would use that advantage to win the race. It is for the drivers to go out and race, but there are times when the team has to take precedence over the drivers."

"Those times are few and far between and last year was exceptional. There have been team orders as long as I can remember in motor racing and it has been like that since I took control of McLaren in the early Eighties, and it will always be so."

Dennis does not mind which driver gets the upper hand, so long as one of them does. "They are equal in the eyes of the team and they can both race. Now let's get on with the season and see what happens," he said.



Sometimes, the team takes precedence over drivers



Wardrop is looking beyond the ranks of Formula Ford racing to a place alongside the big names of the grand prix circuit

Grand prix wheels are about to turn again and this Sunday, in Melbourne, a new season will give Formula One followers the chance to reacquaint themselves with all the usual suspects. Schumacher, Hakkinen, Hill, Coulthard and the rest will weave their plot lines en route to the climax in Japan next October, but while they race, would-be rivals wait and watch in the wings.

Lucy Wardrop may be the most unlikely Formula One aspirant, but she is among them nonetheless. Although few women reach the start line of what is the highest level in motor sport and none have made a significant, lasting impression, this Sussex teenager, the 1999 Silverstone winter series single-seater champion, is making her intentions clear.

Wardrop may be a slight figure, but she believes that she was born to be a racing driver and her sparky ambition is persuasive. "I don't want anything else," she said. "Everything I have goes into racing because it's my dream and I know I can achieve it."

The first evidence of that came at the end of last year when Wardrop took an intensive course at Silverstone. "Anyone can do that," she said. "You go along, pay your money and spend a week thrashing around in different cars. It gave me experience and confidence."

She also won a first-day bet with a senior instructor that, before the

Wardrop pursues grand ambition

week was out, she could manoeuvre her Formula Ford car close to the lap record. "I was so desperate to go round the Grand Prix circuit," she said. "He didn't think I could get near the time, so said he'd take me if I did and by the fourth day I was well within the target. That made them stop and think: 'Hey, there's someone here who's good.' Since then, Wardrop has undertaken weekly personal tuition at the Northamptonshire circuit with Chris Ward.

"I've been able to speak to the guys who were in racing and find out what I've got to do," she said. "They've been brilliant and all through the winter I've done loads of testing and learnt to consistently drive on the edge."

It came as no shock when Wardrop became the first female to win

at Silverstone. She took pole position in each of the three winter series championship races, won two of them and clocked the fastest lap time in all three. Last Saturday, in pre-race testing, the 19-year-old broke the lap record for the Silverstone Stowe circuit, which had stood at 41.72sec.

The 1600cc Formula Ford cars that she drives may be some way off the power and polish of the Formula One machines, but Wardrop is unswerving about her suitability to take the wheel. Nevertheless, some observers remain sceptical that women can be strong enough to make the step up in power and class. David Coulthard among them. The Scot has suggested that drivers from the distaff side were unlikely to be mentally tough enough, a view with which Wardrop, not surprisingly,

disagrees strongly. "If that's his view, I'm just going to have to prove him wrong," she said.

The road so far has not been without its bumps. Wardrop ignored parental pressure by choosing not to go to university and raised the £2,500 for her week's course at Silverstone by working as a waitress and child-minding. "I worked hard to get that money and I wanted to prove to my parents that I really could do this," she said. "Initially, they told me racing is an expensive game and if I wanted it, I'd have to do it myself."

Now, though, her commitment and talent proven, there has been a change of heart. "They've just said that they'll fund me for this season in the 1800cc Formula Ford championship," she said. "We've got a budget of £20,000 and we're trying to attract outside sponsors so that I can do testing at other circuits too."

Racing begins in March and concludes in November, with Wardrop's father, Murray, offering day-to-day support. "Dad bought me a motorbike when I was 7 and taught me to drive at 9," she said. "I have always loved speed and he let me enter go-karting competitions when I was 12, so I don't think he's surprised that the bug has bitten."

Naturally, she will be watching her television to see the Formula One season begin in Australia. As always, she expects her eye to be drawn to Michael Schumacher.

Why? "Because he's the best driver, of course."

SARAH POTTER



SHEEHAN on BRIDGE

By ROBERT SHEEHAN, BRIDGE CORRESPONDENT

The last article in this mini-series on Paul Soloway is a fine example of partnership co-operation. A good player is always on the look-out for opportunities to save his partner from error - even when he is playing with Bob Hamman, the world number one. Today's deal comes from the US Trials.

Dealer East	E-W game	Teams
♠ 98 ♥ 2 ♦ AKQJ84 ♣ J1084	♠ 642 ♥ KJ9754 ♦ 52 ♣ K2	
♠ A ♥ Q10863 ♦ 10973 ♣ AQ9	♠ KQJ10753 ♥ A ♦ 6 ♣ 7653	

Contract: Four Spades by South. Lead: six of hearts.

Where Soloway and Hamman were sitting East-West, Lew Stansby opened Four Spades with the South cards, and played there.

On a heart lead, declarer won in hand and naturally enough hastened to cash out the diamonds to discard clubs. Soloway, East, ruffed the third diamond, and was overruffed. Now declarer led a low trump from his hand. Hamman could not withhold his ace of spades even if he had wanted to, and now had to find the killing defence.

Hamman saw the necessity of shifting to a club, but made the inferior play of the ace of clubs rather than a low club. Not to worry, Soloway could also see that three club tricks were needed to beat the contract and that if he played low on the ace he would have to win the second round with the king. He would not be able to stop declarer crossing to dummy with the nine of

spades to cash all the diamonds. Accordingly, Soloway unblocked the king under Hamman's ace. It was now a simple matter for Hamman to cash the queen of clubs and give Soloway a club ruff to beat the contract.

The game was allowed to make at the other table in this match when in this position West played a passive diamond, and declarer was able to discard two clubs on dummy's diamonds.

In another match West was defending Five Spades, after East had pre-empted in hearts. Declarer did the best he could after a heart lead, when he led a low trump out of his hand at once. West took his ace of spades and, reasonably enough, cashed the ace of clubs. When his partner played the two he read it as discouraging and tried to give his partner a diamond ruff, so Five Spades made.

KEENE on CHESS

By RAYMOND KEENE, CHESS CORRESPONDENT

Kasparov ahead

World champion Garry Kasparov has extended his lead in the elite tournament at Linares in Spain. In round eight he was the sole winner, whilst all his rivals were drawing. Nevertheless, as today's game between Topalov and Kramnik demonstrates, even the draws have been fiercely contested. Topalov attempted to breathe new life into the ancient Cochrane Gambit, but could not make real headway. White: Peter Svidler. Black: Garry Kasparov. Linares 1999.

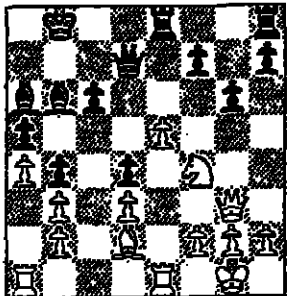
Sicilian Defence

1. e4 c5
2. Nf3 d6
3. d4 cxd4
4. Qxd4 Nc6
5. Bb5 Bc7
6. Bxc6 Bxc6
7. Nc3 Nf6
8. Bg5 e6
9. O-O-O Be7
10. Rhe1 O-O
11. Kf1 h6
12. Bxh6 Rg8
13. Bg5 d5
14. e5 Ne4
15. Nxe4 dxe4
16. Qxd8 Rxd8
17. Nd4 Bc8
18. c3 Bc5
19. Kc2 b5
20. Re4 b4
21. Na3 a5
22. Ne2 Bc6
23. f3 Rxd1
24. Kxd1 Bc5
25. Rd3 Bb5
26. Rf2 Bc3
27. Rb6 hxc3
28. Nxc3 Bf1
29. Bx4 g5
30. Be1 Bg2
31. Ke2 Bf4
32. Bg3 Bc1
33. Na4 h5
34. Rd1 h4
35. Be1 Bf4

Petroff Defence

1. e4 e5
2. Nf3 Nf6
3. Nxe5 d6
4. Nd7 Nd7
5. Nc3 c5
6. Bc4+ Bc6
7. Bxc6+ Kc7
8. d4 Nc6
9. Nc5 Qd7
10. Qe2 dxe5
11. Be3 dxc5
12. f4 Re8
13. e5 Ng4
14. Rd1 Qf5
15. O-O Nf6
16. Bc1 Nd4
17. Qd4+ Kg6
18. h3 Nh6
19. Nb5 a6
20. Nxd4 cxd4
21. Qxd4 Re5
22. Qb6+ Rxc2
23. Qc7 Rxc2
24. Bc3 Qg6
25. Rc1 Rc1
26. Rc1 Nf5
27. Bf2 h4
28. Rf7 Ng3
29. Nh2 Qd1+
30. Kg1 Qc1
31. Bxh4 Bc5+

Draw agreed



White to play. This position is from the game Kasparov - Svidler, Linares 1998.

The juxtaposition of the white queen and the black king along the h2-h8 diagonal creates the possibility for a quick tactical win for White. How did he continue?

Solution on page 50

WORD-WATCHING

By Philip Howard

SHEITEL
a. Blood money
b. A wig
c. A silver bar

LIAMAA
a. An edible gourd
b. Ritual dancing
c. A kind of socialism

SPUMONI
a. Ice cream
b. Surfing waves
c. Ribbon pasta

WUWEI
a. Laissez-faire
b. Martial arts
c. A pottery period

Answers on page 50

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene

White to play. This position is from the game Movsesian - Lalic, Elista 1998. The juxtaposition of the white queen and the black king along the h2-h8 diagonal creates the possibility for a quick tactical win for White. How did he continue?

Solution on page 50

THE SUNDAY TIMES

BULBS AND BRIGHT IDEAS.



This Sunday, 50 ways to effortlessly transform your garden. See the two part Gardening special starting in this week's Style.

THE SUNDAY TIMES: IS THE SUNDAY PAPERS

ATHLETICS: A SPRING IN THE STEP OF THE WORLD INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Sprinters feel rub of the Green

AT ONE end of the Green Dome here, where the seventh world indoor championships begin tomorrow, two portable shrines stood yesterday, ready for employment in the opening ceremony. The omikoshi, to use the Japanese, are said to drive away evil spirits and purify the land over which they pass.

Tyrell, telling that to the sprinters. No matter how many times the shrines are carried across the arena, there will be no purifying the land beneath the world's fastest feet. The sprinters and the horizontal jumpers, who convert pace into distance, are not best pleased with the track.

"A big trampoline" was how Sarka Kasparkova, Ashia Hansen's main rival for the women's triple jump gold medal, described the runway, which mirrors the construction of the lanes. "It is perfect for us but the sprinters are going to have a nightmare," Andy Hart, the Great Britain 800 metres runner, said. "Too bouncy." Marcus Adam, the AAA 200 metres champion, forewarned.

John Smith, coach to Maurice Greene, the 60 metres world record holder and

FROM DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT, IN MAEBASHI, JAPAN

favourite to win here, stamped a foot on the Mondo synthetic surface laid on wood and only half-jokingly said he would have preferred a bottom layer of cement. If a world record comes it will be in spite of the track and not because of it.

Greene, from the United States, equalled Donovan Bailey's 50 metres world indoor record of 5.56sec three weeks ago and was only 0.01sec outside his own 60 metres world record of 6.39sec in the semi-finals of the US championships last weekend. The Green Dome is expecting nothing less than a Greene victory.

This assumes that Greene does not suffer a repeat of the US final, in which he stumbled and was beaten by Tim Harden. Greene is known as the Kansas City cannonball and now there is a double boom coming from that direction. Harden, too, is from Kansas City.

Harden's 6.44sec last weekend elevates him to equal third, with Ben Johnson, on the all-time list. Only Greene and Andre Cason are ahead. In a field which also includes Deji Aliu, the Nigerian who

ran 6.48 last month, Jason Gardener, though he is the fastest European this winter with 6.52, will have his work cut out to be among the medalists for Britain.

Gardener, though, has achieved the consistency that suggests that he may be ready to take another step up. A step back in time is being taken by John Regis and Kevin Little. It is ten years since Regis became Britain's first world indoor champion, winning the 200 metres. Little, from the United States, was third that day. However, with Frankie Fredericks present nobody is predicting victory for Regis or Little, who is the defending champion.

All individual event winners receive \$50,000 (£31,000), except for the woman who must work the hardest. The winner of the women's pole vault must beat 25 others but, because the event is still developing, she will receive only

\$37,500. None of the other nine field events has more than 15 athletes competing. Max Jones, the Great Britain performance director, repeated yesterday his opposition to the International Amateur Athletic Federation's decision to turn the field events into straight finals. The harsh standards for qualification have left half the finals with too few athletes for a full complement of 12.

While places go unfilled, some British athletes, among others, have been denied an opportunity to compete. Jones mentioned two Commonwealth champions, Jo Wise (long jump) and Larry Achile (triple jump), as examples. "I am delighted at the lack of entries for the field events because it is an experiment that has gone wrong," Jones said. "Hopefully they will not repeat it."

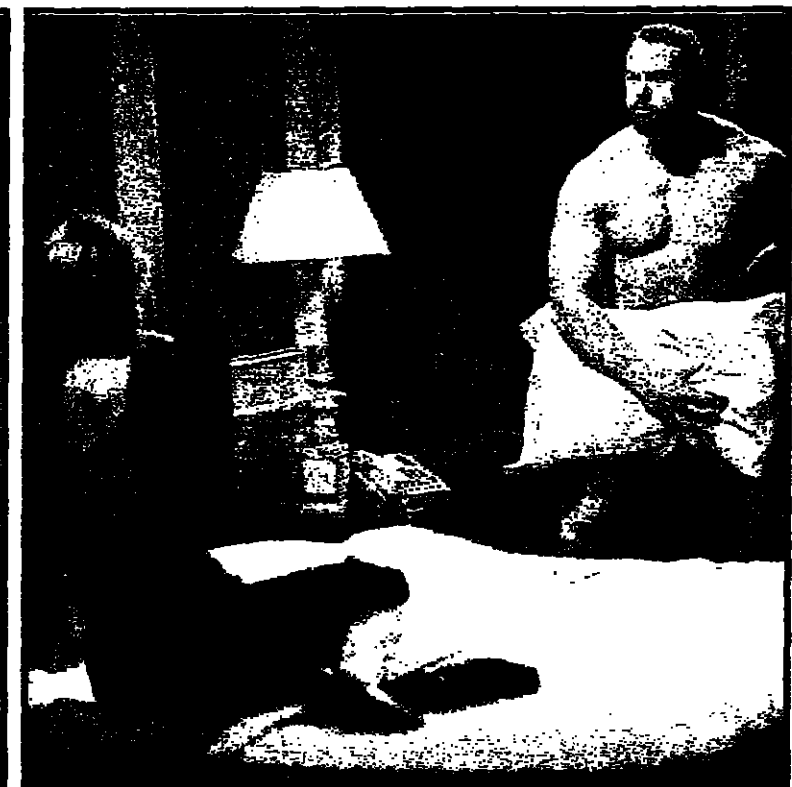
An exception is Hansen's event, with 15 entries and heavy with talent. Both the Briton and Kasparkova said yesterday that a jump beyond the world record of 15.16 metres, held by Hansen, may be required to win. This, despite

Kasparkova's criticism of the runway. There would be little disadvantage, Kasparkova said, if technique was perfect. "But, if you make one mistake, the runway gives it back to you three times," she said.

Britain's gold medal prospects rest with Hansen, Colin Jackson, in the 60 metres hurdles, Jamie Baulch, in the 400 metres, and the men's 4 x 400 metres squad.

It was in the last world indoor championships, two years ago, that Wilson Kipketer, the Kenyan-born Dane, set an 800 metres world record in his heat and another in the final. Later in the year he went down with malaria and it was a sad sight to see him trail in last in the outdoor European championship final last year.

The stadium capacity of 9,000 has sold out for all three days. Emperor Akihito will attend amid tight security, which means that one Emperor will be watching another. Haile Gebrselassie — "Go Emperor" are the words on his supporters' club T-shirts — is the unbacked favourite for the 3,000 metres. A world record coming up for the Ethiopian? The track, to the envy of the sprinters, is on his side.



Wedlund, left, confessed to being anorexic. McGwire, centre, would fail an Olympic dope test, while McColligan once weighed as little as seven stone

There's nothing like a good bout of exercise to work up a healthy appetite. Or is there? A lot of athletes, it turns out, are simply not eating enough.

An alarming initiative was launched last week by the British Olympic Association, UK Athletics and the Eating Disorders Association. They hope to raise awareness of the growing problem of eating disorders. Coaches, family, friends and athletes are to be targeted with details of the early warning signs and risks of anorexia and bulimia nervosa.

The campaign coincides with news that problems in both male and female athletes are running out of control. Research at the University of Leeds by Angie Hulley, the former English cross-country champion and marathon runner, reveals that one in ten of Britain's female distance runners has "some kind of eating disorder". They are obsessively convinced that less fat equals more fitness.

It can happen at the highest level. The current European cross-country champion, Sara Wedlund, is a self-confessed anorexic, while Lucy Hassell, the British international runner, became so thin that she

Body image produces a distorted picture

was forced to use a wheelchair.

Liz McColligan revealed that in 1988, in the run-up to the Olympics, her weight fell to seven stone. She was out-kicked for gold in Seoul. "I was so weak and undernourished I didn't have the energy to sprint for the line," she said.

It is not just running. There are problems in the worlds of ballet, figure-skating, gymnastics, rowing and horse riding. In the United States, wrestlers often binge-eat before a match after starving themselves before the weigh-in. The deaths of three college wrestlers late in 1997 triggered panic and it was revealed that they often exercised in saunas or run or cycle in plastic or rubber clothing to sweat off weight.

Other athletes have been known to use such high-risk techniques as jogging in hot showers while wrapped in plastic bags, swallowing di-



rectics, laxatives or amphetamines, and self-induced vomiting.

All this will make alarming reading for thousands of parents who will see it as yet another reason why they should not encourage their children to take part in sports already tarnished by drug and financial scandals. Unfortunately just as drugs and eating disorders distort the body, so too, poisoned attitudes to competition and rewards for winning have distorted the very body of sport itself.

Historically it is nonsense. The earliest trainers realised that one of the needs of the sportsman in vigorous training was a plentiful and nutritious food supply. Whenever food has been short it has been seen as a handicap to performance.

In the run-up to the first postwar Olympics in 1948, when food rationing was in force, British hopefuls were offered extra food parcels. And the very earliest manuals on distance running laid great emphasis on the quality and quantity of food — plentiful roast beef, roast and boiled mutton or chicken, vegetables and stale crusty bread, all washed down with ale. The meat was usually taken before the longest work-out of the day. On the move, the athletes topped up with mutton stew, calf's foot jelly or eel broth, and drank beef tea, coffee, ginger ale, milk, and at times champagne and brandy.

Today's experts believe that eating disorders are especially common among athletes because of the pressure on them. Competition reinforces characteristics such as perfectionism, obsessive behaviour, the desire to control physique and attention to detail. Most successful athletes are more determined and disciplined than the average. They set the highest goals and work extra hours to achieve them.

The same pressure that will drive one athlete to bulk up by the illegal use of steroids is the engine that drives another to

shed weight through anorexia and bulimia. They just see different paths to producing what they believe will be the perfect and winning body.

The body images, thin or thick, come from the top. Every American schoolboy knows that Mark McGwire, the St Louis Cardinals' baseball super-slugger, bulks his body with the drug androstenedione. The stuff is banned by the International Olympic Committee but Major League Baseball has this week declined again to ban it. Thousands of kids will go on trying to buy a body like McGwire's at their local drugstore.

They want the body and they hunger for the rewards that follow. For excelling in sport is increasingly seen as a lucrative stepping stone to a glittering quasi-showbiz career where image is all. Such a distorted view pushes everything else aside. A well-balanced athlete will enjoy home, career, hobbies, friends and intellectual and cultural pursuits. But if sport is allowed to dominate completely there is dangerous imbalance.

Putting lottery money into pumping children through sporting bootcamps of excellence, with the lure of gold dangling ever before them, is all very well, and of course coaches and doctors must be on the lookout to pick up the pieces when young people are physically or psychologically damaged by their sport.

But there will always be too many such victims while the leaders of sport whip up the appetite for fame and fortune above all else, when what they should be putting back on the menu is the joy and fun that sport has long lost.

JOHN BRYANT

WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 47

SHEITEL

(b) Among strictly Orthodox Ashkenazi Jews, a wig worn by a married woman.

UJAMAA

(c) The name given by President Nyerere of Tanzania to a kind of socialism he introduced in that country in the 1960s.

SPUMONI

(a) A kind of ice-cream dessert. The word comes from the Italian spuma spume or foam.

WUWEI

(a) The Taoist doctrine of letting things follow their own course.

Yesterday's answers should have been:

GALAX

(c) An evergreen plant native to the south-eastern United States.

BELLUM

(a) A small boat or canoe used in ports along the shores of the Persian Gulf.

DATO

(b) A landowner or chief in northern Borneo, Philippines Islands, and some adjacent areas.

GALIGNANI

(c) Colloquial appellation of the English-language newspaper *Galignani's Messenger*, published daily in Paris until 1894.

SOLUTION TO WINNING MOVE

1 Nxb6! hxb6 2 e6+ Qc7 3 Bf4 1-0

Seaside shenanigans

Harbour Lights
BBC1 8pm

Roy Hudd pops up in Bridehaven tonight, a spurned husband in his wife's car (piled high with her brightest frocks), in search of the (now vanished) B&B in which he had a night of passion some decades ago. Harbourmaster Mike (Nick Berry) is quick to spot a wounded stray and soon has him metaphorically tucked up with Aunt Nicholls (Paula Dionisotti), looking increasingly like Sheila Hancock's long-lost sister. Hudd is actually suicidal, making increasingly pathetic attempts to end it all and trying away all his money (which his wife regards as hers). Meanwhile, Rita Blade's loutish son Jason seeks revenge on her former employer by making a hoax bomb threat.

Access All Areas: The Half Monty
Channel 4, 8.30pm

A film about a group of small people (formerly called dwarves or people of restricted growth) who decided to form a male striptease troupe called, inevitably, The Half Monty. They tour the country playing to apparently enthusiastic audiences who, they say, accept them as professional dancers and performers, and by no means regard them as a freak show. Well, up to a point... Sam Bagnall and Cilla Ware's film gives the men the chance to make their point both verbally and in performance. Although the latter reveals that precision in choreography is not their speciality, I am not sure why male strippers are such a popular attraction, but it is undeniable that The Half Monty, with their enthusiasm and the obvious pride they take in themselves and in their work, deserve to be cashing in as much as anybody else.

Ramsey's Boiling Point
Channel 4, 9pm

The fact that changes were being made in the editing of this, the second of five programmes about the London chef-proprietor Gordon Ramsay, right up to our press deadline, indicates the um, sensitivity of those involved. With his new



Nick Berry and Tina Hobley star in the drama Harbour Lights (BBC1, 8pm)

restaurant apparently taking in excess of £50,000 a week (not bad going on a chef's salary of £45,000), he has already sacked six of his staff and now finds himself in a media storm over expelling the Sunday Times critic A.A. Gill and his friends (including Joan Collins). Still, he can hardly complain about being tagged a "celebrity chef" after 35 photo shoots and 40 interviews in six months and a feature in OK magazine.

Wheeler Dealers Clubs
BBC2, 8.30pm

Two teams of three, led by Marlene (Rotherham, shrewd) and Austin (London, not as shrewd), attempt to convert £10,000 and the use of a car into a profit, by staging a one-off event, with only five working days to pull everything together, from promotion to booking performers. Peter Stringfellow gives Marlene advice on her karaoke evening, with celebrity look-alikes and amateur go-go dancers. Austin goes for a mixture of popular DJs and aspiring bands. Neither evening appears to be nearly as much fun as watching these two tries trying to set them up, and how Marlene attempts to make it three wins in a row.

Tony Patrick

RADIO CHOICE

Afternoon Play: A Mere Thousand Pounds
Radio 4, 2.15pm

This play in the Assassins season is by David Pownall and it stars David Horowitz, so the writing and performance credits are sufficient to make it worth listening. What makes that effort even more worthwhile is the remarkable story of John Bellingham, an ordinary man whose claim to fame, or notoriety, is that in 1812 he shot the then Prime Minister, Spencer Perceval, at the House of Commons. Pownall's work reveals Bellingham as a tortured man deserving of much sympathy; his business had been ruined by Perceval's absurd trade embargoes against Napoleon and the Government refused to meet even modest demands for compensation. The public's backing for Bellingham was to impact heavily on his trial.

RADIO 1 (BBC)

6.30am Zoe Ball 8.00 Simon Mayo 12.00pm Jo Whiley 2.00 Mark Radcliffe 4.00 Chris Moyles 5.45 Newsbeat 6.00 Dave Pearson. The best in music 8.00 The Evening Session 10.00 Trade Update 10.10 John Peel. With a session by Quickspace 12.00am Andy Kershaw 2.00 Clive Warren 4.00 Scott Mills

RADIO 2 (BBC)

6.00am Sarah Kennedy 7.30 Wake Up to Wogan 9.30 Ken Bruce 12.00pm David Jensen 2.00 Ed Stewart 5.00 Johnnie Walker 7.00 David Allen 8.00 Paul Jones 9.00 Punt and Dennis: It's Been a Bad Week (4/5) 9.30 Comedy Showcase: If Symptoms Persist. The life of a Jewish cancer consultant (1/7) 7.30 From Our Own Correspondent 7.45 John Peel 12.00am Lynn Parsons 3.00 Alex Lester

RADIO 5 LIVE (BBC)

5.00am Morning Reports 6.00 Breakfast with Julian Wardner and Annie Webster 8.00 Nick Campbell 12.00pm The Midday News 1.00 News 2.00 The Evening Session 10.00 David Mitchell 7.30 On the Line 8.00 Inside Edge 9.00 Hoops. Round-up of what's new in British basketball 9.30 Sportsday 10.00 Late Night Live 1.00am Up All Night

TALK RADIO

6.00am The Big Breakfast 8.00 Scott Cranham & Sally James 12.00pm John Peel 1.00 Alan Partridge 4.00 The Sports Zone 7.00 Live Coverage of Chelsea v Liverpool 10.30 James White 1.00am Ian Collins

VIRGIN

6.30am Russ Williams 9.30 Mark Forrest 1.00pm Nick Abbot 4.00 Hattie Scott 6.45 Pete and Gabe 10.00 James Meritt 1.00am Steve Power 4.30 Richard Allen

RADIO 3

6.00am On Air with Peltor Trevelyan 9.00 Masterworks with Peter Hobbay 10.30 Artist of the Week: Bernard Haitink 11.00 Sound Stories: Family Affairs The Alvin dynasty 12.00pm Composer of the Week: Tchaikovsky 1.00 The Radio 3 Lunchtime Concert (Sounding the Polaris) Live from St George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol. Anne Quirelle, piano 2.00 The BBC Orchestra BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra under Alexander Taw and Carlo Versini, Joanne Knight, cello 4.00 Ensemble Continuing the celebrations marking the centenary of Francis Poulenc 4.45 Music Makers with Tommy Pearson 5.00 In Tune Seen Rufferty is joined by the guitarist Steve Grigorian

7.30 Performance on 3 (Sounding the Century) Live from the Britten-Pears Hall, Manchester. BBC Philharmonic under Vasily Serebryakov. Callow, cor anglais, Martin Rocco, piano. MacMillan (The World's Remaking); Beethoven (Piano Concerto No 5 in E flat major) 8.30 The Politics of the Romantic Era BBC Concert, part two. Strauss (Ein Heldenleben) 9.45 Postscript: Cultural Nationalism (4/5) 10.10 Music Restored: Lucie Shapiro introduces various treasures of an old Portuguese classic 10.45 Night Waves Oprah Winfrey stars in Jonathan Demme's screen version of Beloved 11.30 Jazz Notes with Alyn Shipton 12.00am Composer of the Week: Copland (1) 1.00 Through the Night with Donald Macleod

RADIO 4

5.30am World News 5.35 Shipping Forecast 5.40 Irish News 5.45 Prayer for the Day 5.47 Farming Today with Ashley Gelling 6.00 Today with James Naughtie and Sue MacGregor 6.35 (LW) Yesterday in Parliament 9.00 Maryn's Bridge in Our Time 9.30 Q & A: Jez Nelson investigates plastic surgery 9.45 (LW) Serial: Zanzibar Part four 9.55 (LW) Daily Service 11.00 Crossing Continents with Jani Murray 11.30 Pat Chance Part four 12.00 (LW) News Headlines; Shipping Forecast 12.05pm (LW) News 12.04 You and Yours 1.00 The World at One with Nick Clarke 1.30 Open Country Presented by Richard Uridge 2.00 The Archers Yesterday's edition (1) 2.15 Afternoon Play: Assassins — A Mere Five Thousand Pounds See Choice 3.00 Call You and Yours 0870 010 0444

3.30 First Nights with Sara Parker 3.45 The Radio 4 Book Club 4.00 Nice Work New series 4.30 The Material World with Trevor Mitchell 5.00 PM with Chris Lowe and Nigel Wrench 6.00 Sir O'Clock News 6.30 Yes, Minister (1) 7.00 The Archers 7.15 Front Row 7.45 The Cry of the Bittern Broadcast earlier (1) 8.00 On Top See Choice (2/3) 8.30 The Week in Westminster 9.00 Testbeds with Vanessa Collingridge 9.30 Maryn's Bridge: Our Time (1) 10.00 The World Tonight Presented by Robin Lustig 10.45 Book at Bedtime: Ernest Hemingway's Centenary — The Sun Also Rises Part four (1) 11.00 Late Night on 4: The Way It Is Saire 11.30 (LW) A Good Read with Thomas Satchell (1) 11.30 (LW) Today in Parliament 12.00am News 12.30 The Late Book: Five Stories by Anton Chekhov — Read Maryn's Bridge 1.00 As World Service

FREQUENCY GUIDE. RADIO 1, FM 97.6-99.8. RADIO 2, FM 88.0-90.2. RADIO 3, FM 90.2-92.4. RADIO 4, FM 92.4-94.6. LW 198. MW 720. RADIO 5 LIVE, MW 683, 908. WORLD SERVICE, MW 603, LW 126 (12.5-5.55am). CLASSIC FM, FM 100-102. VIRGIN RADIO, FM 105.8, MW 1197, 1215. TALK RADIO, MW 1083, 1098. Television and radio listings compiled by Ian Hughes, Rosemary Smith, Susan Thomson, Jane Gregory and John McInerney.

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